BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,410.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
16th May	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,558	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	..	19th May
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	17th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Heads	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 18th May	9 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 14th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 15th May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	A. F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,021	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,121	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hall	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,108	25th „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 991
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

†Will call at Seychelles.

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A. STRANDES,
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
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Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
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Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Changchun
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
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Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
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Peking
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Shanghai
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Tientsin
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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

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Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

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1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
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APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
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DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.

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GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, in India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted "malarial cachexia," which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or ulcers. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness.

I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement, I was less languid, my appetite improved, I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man, I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood and affections of the skin Thomas Reader, late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Totterdown St., Tooting, S. W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to
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NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK DANIEL MATTHEWES, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed FREDERICK DANIEL MATTHEWES, deceased, formerly of Bandra, Bombay, but late of 2 Common Street in the City of Dublin, in Ireland, who died at Dublin aforesaid, on or about the 7th day of August, 1907, and letters of administration with Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted to GEORGE FRANK DALRYMPLE TENNANT, of Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kathleen Matthewes, widow and sole Executrix of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., his attorneys, at No. 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. have been REMOVED from 57, Esplanade Road, to Albert Building, Hornby Road.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of approved candidates for admission of Probationary Assistant Commissioners into the Mysore Civil Service during the year 1908, will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, and the following days. Applications for admission to the examination should be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 18th June, 1908. Copies of the rules and application forms can be had from the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, or the Office of the Inspector General of Education, Bangalore.

For other particulars see Part I. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated the 9th, 16th and 23rd April, 1908.

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Offg: Secretary to the Govt. of
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Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
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PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. **WHISKEY**

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Distillers to H.M. the King.

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A NEW SERIES OF
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BY
HOME GORDON
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
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Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

B.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 6	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	74 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed [illegible] in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley*

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

CARTING CONTRACTORS to cart 900 tons (more or less) of Jarrah Timber from Tank Bunder to Victoria House Depot, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Please apply early to—

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO., (02) Ltd.
Victoria House,
Victoria Road,
Mazagon.

WANTED A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR.

MUST be EUROPEAN, and a first class man, capable of taking entire charge of our Studio. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 with prospects. Apply with specimens of work to

BARTON SON & CO.,
Bangalore.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FROM 1ST JUNE, TOP FLOOR FLAT. Beryl House, Wodehouse Road. Two good Reception Rooms, two Bedrooms and Bath Rooms, one Dressing Room. Electric lift, light, and fans. Very well furnished.

Apply to
G. OWEN DUNN,
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Hornby Road.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.
HOLT & WILLETTS'
Patent Electric Direct Coupled
LIFTS
are guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT.
For Specifications and Estimates
Apply to—
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Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of
Thirty years' experience.
DRESSES MADE
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HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
A Pamphlet on the unrest in India,
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Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)

Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.

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D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates

Reliable in Every Way.

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Watch Repairing Department.

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BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade **Mead Coventry Flyers** at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cranks Inserted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No. Rivd. Butts.

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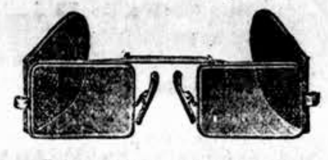
"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.



Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
HEAD OFFICES:
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OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c

EDWIN MILLS &
HUDDERSFIELD, England

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The steamer Fitzclarence, 2,588 tons, Captain W. Maclennan, sailed yesterday for Bimbury in ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, 3,551 tons Captain P. Diedrichsen, sailed yesterday, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain C. Hunter arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Colombo, in ballast.

The steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 5,290 tons, Captain W. N. Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J. H. Benson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3,269 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool with a general cargo, 4 horses and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain G. Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo, Mr. Crosswell, 2 natives and 195 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Surney St
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Rickly	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J O Horder	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 11.

Asgard	2712	Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Bendu	2820	Millson	R A Willis
Bahadur	2936	Crebbin	G G Tejpal & Co
Bulyssis	3958	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	F Muir & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Elax	2571	Baniston	W & A Graham & Co
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2481	Carkson	
Inchmarlo	2637	Flester	K Nixon & Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387	Molony	B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Musat
Nuddea	1944	Gum-Cunningham	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Benson	T Morrison & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Killick Nixon & Co
Shahllum	1918	Davison M'tius	8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria	2379	Ward	The Bombay Co
Wellington	3626	Hasking	
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
C & R Colaba	3899	Robertson	Autwerp	15-5	M M & Co
D & E Clan O'Gilvy	1683	Jones	N F		F Muir & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddie	K'chi.	15-5	K Nixon & Co
G Hoseinee	993	Jarden	P Gulf	16-5	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	22-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
M Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
O Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	18-5	A Strandes
P English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Balt'more	15-5	R A W
Q Badree	1439	Lloyd	Mauritioes	20-5	G Jeewaji

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Dawood	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	13-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	12-5	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5	W & A G & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3 Ischia	2481	Din	Shanghai	17-5	F R S N Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Genoa	15-5	F and R S N Co
6 Canara	3889	Kerr	A'werp	16-5	M M & Co
7 Obra	3520	Cammack			N F M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9 Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	15 5	W & A G Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	13-5	P & O Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	23-5	P & O Co
14 Kirby Bank	2092	J J Kerr	N F		W & A G & Co
15 Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	N F		F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, Apr 23
	Nawab s	Benson	Calcutta Apr 10
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool Apr 16
	Clan Sinclair s	Oliver	Glasgow Apr 4
	Clan Fraser s	Hunter	Colombo May 6

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi
	Africa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf &c
	Fitzclarence s	Maclennan	Bunbury
	Gutenfels s	Diedrichsen	Hamburg &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Lechenfels, for Hamburg &c.
" Clan Fraser, for Liverpool &c.
" Totome Maru, for Japan &c.
" Olympia, for Liverpool &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
7	Lunka	J C Kirkham	Rangoon
	Bengalen	W Adam	Sabang Boy
	Curonia	Newmann	Vladivostock
	M Meanatchy	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Sunda	G M Montford	London
	Fairport	G Greig	Bombay
	Clan Gordon	O B Whyte	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

8	Nadir	A McLermar	Rangoon
	Labuan	W H Ross	Bombay
	Inchborva	D Nichlas	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Lord Kelvin	Cuddalore
May		
6	Nairn	Calcutta
6	Shah Nawaz	Akyab
7	Barenfels	Antwerp
9	Landaura	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 10th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning, via Lamu.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—25 bales wool, M Ratansee; 35 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 71 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 109 bales wool J Samirmul.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—501 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales hemp, H Govindji; 100 bales hemp, G. Madhowji & Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, 151 cwts myrabolams, G Madhowji and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 25 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 182 cwts deviseeds W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 29 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Welji Shivji and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland-Bombay Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—200 cwts copra cakes, Glade and Co; 1,205 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Liebenfels s—3 bales twist, the Central India S. W. and M Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—120 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 23 bales twist, K Nixon & Co.

Lubenfels s—15 bales twist, the Central India S. W. and M Co.

Celtic King s—110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart & Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 110 bales hemp, G Radhakissandas.

Canara s—450 bales hemp, R Reeve & Co, 4,000 cwts, poppyseed 13,500 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace & Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Kalliandas Bros, 2,080 cwts bones, M Jamal 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon & Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday & Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 5,205 cwts rapeseed, 5,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—9,003 cwts poppyseed, 2,491 cwts rapeseeds, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts horns JM Rahim and Co; 6,000 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co: 716 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Dumbea s—20 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dumbea s—990 cwts castorseed, 4,458 cwts, poppyseed, 1,560 gingelly seed J Fachiri; 65 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Massilia s—600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts turmeric P Soorji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Canara s—400 tons old iron, N Fatehally and Co; 100 tons iron, T Hakimji and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Levanzo s—150 bales hemp, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Levanzo s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,800 cwts castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Levanzo s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Levanzo s—225 cwts gum, M Tokersey.

Bohemia s—187 cwts gum, J Merbheram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co; 8 cwts garnetstone, J M. Salley Mahomed. 62 cwts gum, Devidas Kimjee; 105 cwts gum J. V. and Godse Bros; 105 cwt gum, D. Jethabhoy; 30 cwt kajoo-seeds J. Nurbheram.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—101 cwts jowari 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton K. Pavri & Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Bohemia s—50 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR VARNA.

Bohemia s—38 bales twist, Rowji Dayal.

FOR MALTA.

Levanzo s—16 bales twist, R. N. Umrigar; 30 bales twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—300 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co; 1,700 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 1.000 bales twist; David Sassoon & Co.

Arcadia s—62 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 48 cases opium.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—250 bales twist, W. Wolf and Sons; 400 bales twist C. Bhawanidas.

Arcadia s—15 cases opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 11 cases opium, G. Sobhagmull, 94 cases opium P. B. Petit and Co.

CINEMATOGRAPH IN MID-AIR.

Photographs are often taken by aeronauts when in the air, says our Dresden correspondent, but cinematographing from a balloon-car is something out of the ordinary.

Herr Ernemann, a Dresden engineer, during a ballon journey over Saxony, succeeded in taking some most interesting cinematographic pictures. The size and manipulation of the apparatus the movements of the car, its sudden bounces upwards whenever ballast was thrown over, were all serious obstacles, but he overcame them.

The balloon passed over factories—with dangerous moments—cities, forests, fields and rivers. The views thus obtained are not only interesting as a curious novelty, but reveal the world from an unusual point of view. Herr Ernemann claims that cinematographic films taken from a balloon may prove useful from an educational and even military point of view.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

McLEOD—MACLEOD—May 2, at Holy Trinity Church Murree, by the Rev. W. B. Handford, Chaplain, Kenneth McLeod, 31st Punjabis, youngest son of the late Lieut.-General W. K. McLeod, Colonel of the Highland Light Infantry, to Kathleen Dorette, only daughter of the late Malcolm N. MacLeod of Champarun, Bengal.

DEATHS.

ORR—May 8, at "Westlake," Ootacamund, Sutherland Orr, after a short illness.

URSHTON—May 3, at Delhi, Hayward Pritchard Rushton, aged 74 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 9-1m., 9-2a.; Low water, 2-49m., 2-46a.

Karachi Ice Company, 15 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Honour to Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Hindu Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 6-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Royal Scots vs. Poona Gymkhana—Marine Lines ground, 5-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, May 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 9-45m., 9-41a.; Low water, 3-23m., 3-34a.

Thursday, May 14.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 Apollo Street, 6 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 10-25m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-56m., 4-18a.

Friday, May 15.—High Court, Appellate Side vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets 7h. 6m. High water, 11-4m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-29m., 4-59a.

Saturday, May 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 6m.; High water, 11-43m., 11-31a.; Low water 5-2m., 5-37a.

Sunday, May 17.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 4-24a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-17a.

Monday, May 18.—Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Meadow Street, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 6-11m., 7-0a.

To thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.—*Shakespeare.*

MILL ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday, Bala Tulsiram (36), a Hindu, was engaged with other labourers in removing a new boiler in the Western India Mill, Kalachowkey Road, when a pulley chain suddenly broke and struck him on the back. He was killed on the spot.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday evening Dr. R. Row was being driven in his motor car along Parel Road, when Khana Rama (4), a Hindu boy, who was crossing the road, was accidently knocked down. The car was stopped, and the boy, who had a scalp wound, was attended to by Dr. R. Row and sent to the Sir J. J. Hospital. Here he was treated and sent home. The motor car was on the proper side of the road and was going at moderate speed, and the horn was blown continuously.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battallion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Sylvia	J. W. Monck
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela
Polonaise	Der Fackelzieg	Faust
Selection	The Merry Widow	F. Lebar
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel
Trio	Buondelmonte	Pacini
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on Friday the 22nd current, instead of on the 15th idem as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. on Saturday, the 23rd instant. A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Dumbia," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 A. M. on Thursday the 14th current. Letters, &c., for Aden, Berbera, Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France will be closed at 5-30 P. M. on the 13th Idem.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 11.

Rain began falling this morning here for half an hour and commenced again at noon. The sky is still cloudy.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The shallow depression over the Andaman Sea has disappeared; rainfall has decreased in South Burma. Rain has fallen locally in the Province of Bengal; a few isolated falls have occurred in Eastern Bengal, while unsettled conditions in North-West India has given a few scattered showers

Burma—Local rain has fallen in Lower Burma; the heaviest fall, one and half inches being in Tavoy; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is equal to or below the average; temperature has risen to nearly normal.

North-East India and Orissa—Rain has fallen locally in the Province of Bengal, a few scattered falls have occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam; Balasore records three-quarters of an inch and Ranchi one inch; clouds have increased in the East, but elsewhere skies are clear, or only lightly clouded; the air contains an average amount of moisture; temperature has risen and is now normal.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces—Bahraich, Mainpuri and Chakrata had light falls of rain; skies are cleared in the West United Provinces, lightly clouded in parts of the Eastern Districts and clear elsewhere; humidity is considerably above the average over the greater part of the United Provinces and East Central India. The weather is much cooler than usual in the West United Provinces, but in the rest of the Division, the temperature is normal.

North-West India—Light rain has occurred in the Hills of Upper India, at Amballa, Sialkot, Sirsa, Jaipur and Bikanir; skies are clear, except in the extreme North; the air is considerably damper than usual in the Punjab and drier in Baluchistan; temperature is largely in defect everywhere, except in Lower Sind and Gujarat.

Peninsula—Skies are heavily overcast in the North Madras Coast; clear or lightly clouded in the remainder of the Peninsula; humidity is nearly equal to the average; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast—Few falls of rain are likely in Lower Burma and North-East India; local rain on the North Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 11th May 1908 was 29·863 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 21 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	97·3	74·3	...	0.29
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	90·9	68·1	0·02	10·47
Lahore	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	93·3	64·1	0·41	1·24
Ambala	89·5	63·0	0·30	3·53
Delhi	87·7	70·2	...	2·67
Agra	98·5	71·5	0·06	1·47
Mainpuri	99·3	71·3	0·10	?
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	100·9	74·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	104·1	81·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	107·6	68·3	...	1·77
Karachi	97·9	76·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	95·4	76·2	...	1·32
Jaipur	98·2	67·6	0·38	1·38
Kotah	106·5	80·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	98·6	74·1	...	0·09
Dwarka	87·3	79·7	...	0·11
Veraval	85·7	79·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·4	75·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	110·7	78·0	...	0·08
Surat	93·6	79·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	107·1	77·7	...	0·10
Deesa	105·3	73·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	101·0	79·7	...	0·37
Indore	109·6	77·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	108·0	77·3	...	1·96
Saugor	105·1	78·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	108·6	79·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	106·2	81·6	...	1·44
Akola	110·7	81·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	109·8	78·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	112·6	84·6	...	2·14
Chanda	...	...	...	...
Raipur	109·7	80·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·2	80·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·3	79·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	90·9	81·2	...	0·20
Karwar	90·8	82·0	...	3·16
Malegaon	106·4	73·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	105·4	66·0	...	0·28
Poona	98·0	68·3	...	0·91
Sholapur	107·8	75·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	105·2	72·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	93·3	67·6	...	2·08
Aurangabad	102·2	71·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·9	88·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	108·8	87·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·2	79·9	...	2·08
Calicut	88·8	80·1	...	14·24
Cochin	89·2	81·8	0·06	28·39
Colombo	87·0	80·0	...	48·33
Masulipatam	100·8	86·1	...	6·67
Bellary	105·0	79·3	...	2·97
Cuddapah	107·7	86·6	...	6·00
Madras	108·0	82·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	91·8	69·8	...	10·60
Coimbatore	94·9	74·3	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	103·1	76·8	...	17·56
Negapatam	101·9	84·0	...	33·1

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate showers are reported from Rawalpindi, Sirsa and Ambala and skies are densely clouded at Rawalpindi and Sirsa and the air contains more than usual quantity of moisture throughout the district. Winds are northwesterly or south-westerly at Ambala and Delhi while calms are recorded elsewhere. Day temperature was 6° to 16° below the average generally while last night's minimum was about normal at Rawalpindi and 9° to 13° in defect in other places.

The United Provinces.—Agra and Mainpuri report light showers. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Mainpuri and Cawnpore and the amount of moisture in the air has increased at Agra and Cawnpore. Winds blow from the south-westerly direction at Agra and from the northerly or north-westerly direction elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were 4° to 13° in defect of normal at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate showers are reported from Jaipur but skies are clear in both districts. Humidity is equal to the average at Jacobabad and in excess at Jaipur and Kotah. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Weather during day was 8° cooler than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur and 6° warmer at Karachi, while last night's minimum was 6° to 10° below normal at Jacobabad, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue more or less clouded at most places and humidity has increased at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para. Southerly or south-westerly winds prevail generally except for a calm at Indore. Day temperature was 7° to 8° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar Para and Indore and 5° in defect at Surat while the minimum temperature varied but slightly from the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud everywhere except at Raipur where they are moderately clouded. The quantity of moisture in the air remains unchanged except for a slight excess at Raipur. Winds are variable in direction. Temperature during the day and night time was about the average throughout the district.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased at Ratnagiri but skies continue partially clouded along the coast. Humidity is about the average generally. Winds blow from northerly or north-westerly direction. Temperature both maximum and minimum was fairly normal at Bombay and varied but slightly from normal elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Belgaum and Hyderabad and the air is much drier than usual in all places except at Poona and Sholapur. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at most places. Temperature during day was 4° to 5° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar and Hyderabad while yesterday's minimum was 6° below the average at Ahmednagar and 9° above it at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WEDDING AT "SIR JAMSETJEE HOUSE."

ON Sunday evening, the old family house of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in Hornby Road, where he lived and died, was the scene of a bright and picturesque gathering when the wedding of Mr. Rustamji Jamshetji Cursetji, a great grandson of the first Sir Jamsetjee, with Miss Sonabai Rustamji Byramji Jijibhai was celebrated with great *eclat*. All the leading members of the community attended to witness the wedding, and the large and fashionable gathering testified to the great esteem in which the parents of the bride and bridegroom are held in the community. The union of the two houses, so well-known among the Indian communities, was accomplished long ago by inter-marriages and this fresh tie will further knit them together. It was only a few weeks ago that the marriage of Mr. Byramji Rustamji, a promising member of the Parsi community, with Miss Jamsetji Cursetji, was celebrated with a great pageant. The "Sir Jamsetjee House" looked at its best and presented a brilliant spactacle, being prettily decorated for the occasion and illuminated in the evening. The guests were received by Mr. Jamjsetji Cursetji, a brother of the present Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, and Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai. The ceremony was performed by the High-priest in the front Hall which was crowded to excess. The High-priest, at the conclusion of the ceremony, pronounced a benediction on the couple, after which they received congratulations and presents from the members of the family according to the usage in the community. The wedding presents were as numerous as they were valuable and formed an interesting collection. The proceedings terminated with a banquet to which prominent members of the community were invited.

FIRE NEAR THE DOCKS.

A row of shops situated near the main gate of the Prince's Docks was destroyed by fire yesterday The fire originated in a wooden cabin which was divided into two compartments and occupied by a money-changer and a "bidee wallah;" the latter was sleeping in the shop. About 5 o'clock in the morning he noticed smoke and blaze in the shop and jumped out to save his life. An alarm was given, but before any assistance could arrive the cabin and other neighbouring stalls were hopelessly enveloped in flames. The Port Trust, Police, and the Fire Brigade officers and men, however, rendered very valuable assistance, which effectively checked the progress of the fire and the anxiety once entertained for the Port Trust godowns on the Mansion Road was removed. Out of the two rows of wooden stalls only three could be saved. The fire-engines were on the spot in ten minutes and in another half hour the fire was got under control. The stalls were occupied by money-changers, fancy goods sellers and tea and coffee shop-keepers. The burnt structure is estimated at Rs. 30,000 and the stock-in-trade of the occupiers at Rs. 10,000. The total damage is therefore estimated at Rs. 40,000 and neither the structures nor the goods of the shopkeepers were insured.

SOME remarkably interesting stories of King Haakon are related by Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University, whom the "Daily Mail" correspondent at New York met on his return in the "Mauretania" from a trip to the Scandinavian countries, undertaken with the object of arranging an interchange of professors between the Universities of America and those of Norway, Sweeden, and Denmark. The Chancellor lunched with the King, and conversed for several hours with him on education and politics. "If King Haakon," he observes, "were not a King, he would make an excellent professor of political economy. He understands his subject thoroughly. He knows, too, that Socialism is increasing among his subjects, recognises the fact openly, and is, indeed, much worried about it." Recently, Dr. MacCracken said, the King went among some working men who were known to be Socialists, and asked them if they were in favour of a division of wealth. They said they were. "Then let us appoint Friday at noon as the time for the division of wealth," the King suggested to them. "Very well," answered the men. "But wait," said the King, "at five minutes after twelve many babies will be born, and they will be entitled to their share of wealth. Shall we make another division then, and another one every five minutes?" The King did not get a satisfactory answer to that question, so his opposition to Socialism, he told Dr. MacCracken, was not modified. "Why," he added, "I could black my own boots if I wanted to. I have done it, and know how. But if I did, what would become of the people who make a living by blacking boots? The Socialist demand for equality of labour is, in fact, impracticable. I believe in division of labour." King Haakon impressed Dr. MacCracken as a man of unusual intellect, who constantly mingled with his people. His Majesty is at present much preoccupied by the problem of emigration and how to stem the flow of population from Norway to the United States.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE AFRIDIS.

The "Pioneer":—The Afridis, with their powerful fighting organisation, have already played a prominent part in frontier politics; and within the past ten days their attitude has been one of the most important factors of the situation on the frontier. The Sufi Mullah, when he planned the attack on Landi Kotal, was confident that he could secure the support of the Zakka Khel at least and possibly of other sections of the tribe. One 'Lashkar" was, therefore, diverted into the Bazar Valley, a mob of fanantical sheiks accompanying it in order to spread the "jehad" throughout the districts to the south of the Khyber. But the Afridis, unlike the Mohmands Swatis and Bajouris, are not naturally fanantical. They are rather lax in their observance of religious ceremonial at any time, and they do not favour priestly domination in tribal affairs. Their revolt in 1897 was really a protest against the policy of Government which they believed threatened their independence in common with that of other tribes along the border. They had been alarmed at our military occupation of the Malakand and Lower Swat, and they struck out blindly in the hope of checking any further advance. Then, they would gladly have accepted help from the Afghans, and they welcomed the mullahs whose influence could spread the disturbance over a wide area. But now the conditions have changed. The tribesmen have come to understand that the British authorities have no desire to penetrate the hinterland, and that while punishment will be inflicted for raids permanent occupation of tribal country forms no part of our Frontier programme. The Afridis were given a remarkable illustration of this line of policy in the recent expedition against the Zakka Khel. The punitive force was withdrawn within a few hours of a settlement having been made, and the status of the tribe as a whole was in no way affected. The Sufi Mullah, therefore, chose an unfortunate moment at which to tamper with the Afridis. They remained loyal to their undertaking with Government, rejected the overture of the "friendly" invaders of Bazaar, and apparently cut short their stay by curtailing food supplies. They did not take the extreme measure of closing in upon them, and despoiling them of their arms—a course which was adopted in 1878 when part of the garrison of Ali Masjid fled into the Afridi country—but they showed quite plainly that intruders were not wanted within their limits. This action is likely to have very important results, for the news has by this time spread throughout eastern Afghanistan and north-wards to Swat and Bajour that the Afridis will take no part in a general rising. We shall possibly see an immediate effect produced by the appearance of all the Mohmand "Jirgahs" at Shabkadr, though the settlement of our account with those offenders may not be altogether a peaceable one. At Kabul itself the anti-British faction will be hopelessly discredited, for they must have shared the Sufi Mullah's confident belief that an Afghan attack upon the Khyber would enlist the full fighting strength of the clans to the south on the side of the invading force. Their disappointment at the failure of their intrigues will be extreme, and they will scarcely be encouraged to renew them. Reviewing the critical position which had declared itself at the end of last week it is impossible not to give full credit to the Afridis for their loyal observance of engagements made under the pressure of a punitive expedition. They have justified the belief in their good faith which was the basis of the settlement arranged by General Willcocks and Colonel Roos-Keppel a few weeks ago, and our dealings with them in the future should be regulated by consideration which have hitherto been non-existent. Some good will have come out of the troubles that have lately vexed the Frontier if the Afridis have at last definitely ranged themselves on our side.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

The "Statesman":—In an article on the great modern movements in Islam, in the "Harvest Field," Canon Sell of Madras points out that the Pan-Islamic spirit in India is somewhat different from that in Egypt and North Africa. Pan-Islamism is due there very directly to the encroachment of the Western Powers, which has led to the conviction that for purposes of self-protection there must be a closer union between the Muslims of all lands, the cultivation of a feeling of unity under one common head. This led to the readier acceptance of the Sultan of Turkey's claim to the position and privileges of the Khalifate. This claim is absolutely unhistorical, but it is being more and more accepted, and it has been the great aim of the present Sultan, Abdul Hamid, during his long rule to establish this position. In India Pan-Islamism seems to mean simply a confederation of Muslims, to conserve and protect their rights and safeguard their interests. There is a general recognition of the Sultan as Khalif, but whatever this may mean it does not imply disloyalty to British rule. In Egypt and Africa, however, the tendency of Pan-Islamism is to retard the progress of Westen civilisation. It resents the modification of Mahemedan law and rule by foreign influence in Algiers and Egypt, and, would stereotype the ancient law in modern life, and as Lord Cromer feared, and in "the crystallisation of the civil, criminal, and canonical law into one immutable whole, which has so largely contributed to arrest the progress of those countries whose populations have embraced the Muslim Faith."

MILITARY WORKS IN BURMA.

The "Englishman":—The Military Works Department in Burma will, apparently, be kept pretty busy this year. The final issue of the budget for the year has just been published and furnishes interesting information. In Rangoon we find the fresh grants for work not yet commenced include Rs. 12,330 for the provision of a regimental school for two companies Garrison Artillery and children of Departmental Warrant and non-commissioned officers. An allotment of Rs. 5,499 has been made for the drainage of Fort "C" at Brahmo. While under the heading "Renewals" a sum of Rs. 23,000 has been sanctioned for the renewal of roofs of various buildings in the British Infantry lines and the godowns of the Supply and Transport Corps in Rangoon, and Rs. 33,000 are held at the disposal of the Local Government for various minor works. Grants have also been made to works in progress. At Meiktila these include Rs. 9,500 for completing accommodation for the British Officers of the Indian Infantry Regiment, Rs. 14,365 for reconstructing the quarters of the Commanding Officer, Indian Infantry at Bhamo, while at Maymio, Rs. 4,306 have been allotted for constructing quarters for a married major and improvements to servants' houses and stables of the British officers, Native Infantry; Rs. 140,000 for providing accommodation to meet the requirements of a full battalion of British Infantry and Rs. 40,000 for lines for a Battery of Native Mountain Artillery. The grants for the provision of new furniture amount to Rs. 21,000 allotted as follows: Rangoon Circle Rs. 4,000, Chindwin Circle Rs.3,000 and Mandalay Circle s 14,000, while on repairs and carriage no less a sum than Rs. 15,000 has been provided—Rs. 3,000 for Rangoon, Rs. 4,000 for Chindwin and Rs. 8,000 for Mandalay. A goodly list of works considered desirable and recommended by the General Officer Commanding Burma Division give promise of considerable activity in building operations in Burma in the near future.

A HALF-HEARTED APOLOGY.

The "Pioneer."—In an article which goes as near as possible to an apology for the Muzufferpore murder the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" observes that the moral of the discovery of the bomb conspiracy in Calcutta is that the Government should put its finger on the sources of the discontent and remove them. In addition to the partition of Bengal, and the repressive measures of Mr. Morley, the Government of Sir Andrew Fraster has aggravated the situation by not only regarding with indifference "the Draconian severity of Mr. Kingsford," but approving it. Mr. Kingsford, we are told, has been inflicting brutal punishments that shocked the sensibilities of humanity, nay of Mr. Morley himself," on a number of boys of good family merely on political grounds. Where is wonder that young men turn to Nihilism? It is very difficult to suppose that this argument can have been honestly meant: but in this case it is not even specious. Inquiry into the antecedents of Khudiran Bhose, the Mozufferpore murderer, has disclosed the fact that he was committed to the Midnapore Sessions in 1906 on a charge of distributing seditious literature. Taking compassion on his youth the Bengal Government benevolently stepped in and withdrew the prosecution! "Let him be, sir, better that he should go to Bridewell now than to the gallows by and bye,' says the honest yeoman in an old English story when some one is urging pardon for a precocious young culprit. Just because he was then a mere boy of sixteen it is possible that a sharp correction might have converted Khudiram Bhose to better courses. At any rate it is certain that nothing could have turned out worse both for himself and others than the leniency which he unfortunately did experience from the Government, which is accused of driving young men into crime by its remorseless severities.

THE KAYASTH.

The "Statesman":—The Kayasth, of the writer or clerking caste, does not seem to fare any better than the baniya in the proverbial lore of the people of India. He is more admired than trusted. His cleverness is beyond dispute. He is a man of learning and resource. In his house even the cat learns two letters and a half. He is a man of figures, and can make a living by the point of his pen. "Beware of the Kayasth who wears a gold necklace"—a suggestion that the Kayasth makes his wealth by usury, and is a relentless creditor. A young Kayasth is as cunning as an old gipsy. A Kayasth's son should be either learned or dead. Wherever three Kayasths are gathered a thunderbolt is sure to fall. When honest men fall out, the Kayasth gets his chance. He can turn his hand to any craft—where there are no tigers he will even become a "shikari." One of the failings to which the educated clerk too often falls a victim is indicated by the saying that drinking comes to the Kayasth with his mother's milk. A Kayasth, a crow, and a snake without a tail are classed together as objects of suspicion. When he can pay cash the Kayasth is a demon; when he is deep in debt he becomes an angel. If he did not bite the mother who bore him, it was because he had no teeth.

LABOUR IN ASSAM.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Some time ago a draft Bill dealing with the question of the recruitment of labour for the tea gardens of Assam was sent Home, and this draft Bill has, we believe, received the approval of the Secretary of State. The Bill is, it is understood, a short one founded on the views and arguments put forward by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Department of Commerce and Industry dated the 13th of February 1890. The fresh legislation will presumably follow the lines indicated in this resolution the advantages of which apparently were that it would enable the present cumbersome provisions of the Act governing recruitment to be hereafter gradually abandoned, should circumstances arise to render this possible, without having recourse to fresh legislation. It would also enable a trial to be given to a system of absolutely free recruitment by garden "sardars." Recruitment by contractors would remain prohibited by a Notification under Section 3 of the Act and garden "sardars" only allowed to work. But all restrictions on the latter would be withdrawn under the powers which the local Government would possess under the law as amended. It may be that anticipations as to the recurrence of abuses may not be so well founded as has been imagined, and the experiment would be of value as showing whether labour is likely to move to the gardens of the Surma Valley if the formalities of the Act are absolutely foregone. On this point the Government of India have already expressed their doubts. Labour will not be attracted without the offer of inducements sufficient to compete with the wages that labour can command in other fields of employment, and till this is thoroughly recognised by the industry in both valleys of the Eastern Provinces, there can, it is believed, be no real solution of the present difficulties.

THE POLICE IN SIND.

The "Sind Gazette":—If any fresh proof were necessary that the reorganisation of the police force in Sind is a matter demanding the immediate attention of Government we have it in the Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1906. To quote the Deputy Inspector-General, Sind! "The general result of the figures for the year under report can only be described as eminently unsatisfactory. There is still, as the Commissioner noted on last year's report, an utter inadequacy, alike in numbers and in quality of the existing police force in Sind to cope efficiently with modern conditions of crime in the Province. The Superintendents of Police have worked zealously and done their best in the face of dispiriting circumstances." The report reveals an even worse state of things that we imagined existed. Of the various divisions of the Presidency, Sind heads the list with the largest number of Indian Penal Code cases and total Indian Penal Code and Class VI (offences not specified) cases. Of these offences the majority of the cases of murder, house breaking and cattle thefts occurred in Sind. Of the 953 cases classed as maliciously false, 398 were in Sind, and out of 50 prosecutions undertaken in these cases convictions were obtained in only 19. Poor as this result was it was an improvement on the previous year in which there were 431 cases, 71 prosecutions and but 14 convictions. One of the few things to be noted to the credit of the police force of the province is that it had the best record of convictions in murder cases for the year in the whole of the Presidency. It is satisfactory to note that most of the criminal tribes gave no trouble. The Hurs or Lurs of the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts continued to be quiet owing to strict surveillance, imposition of additional police and application of the Criminal Tribes Act. In the Sukkur District, Bombay Regulation XII of 1827 was in force over certain Lohar and Jafri Burdis and Teghanis in the Shikarpur Taluka. Additional police were placed on the Bulas, a kindred Baluch cattle-lifting tribe in the Rohri division. In the Upper Sind Frontier, however, the Burdis continued their profession of cattle-lifting actively.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NEW MUSKETRY.

The Other Side of the Medal.

IN the "Pioneer" of the 22nd April, writes a correspondent of that journal, appeared an article, entitled "The New Musketry," in which the writer argued very ably in favour of the old and time-honoured system of bull's-eye shooting. The question is one of such importance to the efficiency of the British Army, and to the troops of the Second Line that may one day be called one to support it, that it would be a pity to leave the article in question unchallenged. Every question has two sides to it; the writer of the article has shown us the "cons" of what he calls "The New Musketry;" let us now consider its "pros". The first matter to be considered is whether the Army exists for musketry, or musketry for the Army. If the latter, we must put aside all thought of the inclination of the individual, and pay attention only to the requiremets of the Army The great object to be attained by any fighting force is the destruction of the enemy in the field. This can best be done by various kinds of fire action. Leaving artillery out of the question as not germane to the present discussion, rifle fire is the principal means of inflicting loss on our enemy. What then are the conditions of a modern battlefield! Does the enemy stand up in the open with bull's-eyes painted on his manly bosom in order to give his adversary an easy target to fire at? Far from it, he creeps along the ground, taking advantage of every particle of cover, and crossing places where no cover exists by rapid rushes. Moreover, he takes care to make his men preserve a wide interval between them, and covers their advance, wherever possible, by the concentrated fire of other troops. From this it follows that the target offered in the field is usually a very difficult and a very fleeting one. Aim must be taken rapidly, or the target vanishes. Even where this is not the case, the firer is exposed himself, and the longer he takes about getting off his shot, the greater the chance that an enemy's bullet will find a billet in his own body. Even on the defensive, under modern conditions, stationary targets are seldom to be found, for an enemy in position is careful to provide his troops with head cover, and men firing through loop-holes do not stand behind them all the time, but bob up, fire as rapidly as possible, and then duck down again. It is not sufficient, therefore, for the bull's-eye marksman to hit the loop-hole, he must hit it when his enemy's head is behind it, and this means snap-shooting in its truest significance. It follows, therefore, that rapid shooting at moving and vanishing targets must be practised it our men are to make the most of their most excellent weapon. And it is not enough that they should be expert at this as individuals. They must as well be accustomed to act in combination under the orders of their section and company commanders. In short, they must be able to combine tactics and fire action. No one denies, of course, that preliminary musketry training at the bull's-eye is necessary, but why make that the end itself instead of merely the means to the end?

The writer of the article in the "Pioneer" seems to think that the proposal to abolish bull's-eye shooting at rifle meetings will deal a fatal blow to this form of military training, and he assumes that it will necessarily be extremely unpopular with the majority of competitors. It is true, of course, that the competitors contribute largely to the expenses of the meetings and should have some say in the competitions arranged for. But is it the case that marksmen will only care to shoot at the old-fashioned targets? Some, no doubt, will object to any change, that is only human nature, but I venture to think that the majority will elect to give the new system a fair trial, and once they do that I am equally confident that the increased interest and attraction of practical shooting will appeal to their trained intelligence, and they will soon become the most ardent supporters of the new musketry. A marksman must surely get tired of firing year after year at the same targets; finding the bull becomes such a comparatively simple matter for him that he must surely yearn for fresh worlds to conquer? And how about the ordinary rifleman, the vast majority after all, who can never hope to aspire to the standard of the Bisley marksman, but is a good practical shot, and can use his rifle with effect under service conditions? No doubt the new musketry will appeal to many such men, and the mere element of chance will draw to the rifle meetings of the future many who would stay away if the whole thing were a matter of exact science. The writer of the "Pioneer" article contends that "the keenness and efficiency of cavalry and infantry regiments has been maintained by bull's-eye shooting on the part of soldiers of all standards at regimental rifle meetings, and similar shooting by a few picked shots at the large central gatherings." Might it not be more truly argued, however, that this keenness and efficiency has been maintained "in spite" of the bull's-eye shooting and not because of it? It must be remembered that, at the best of times, the ordinary target shooting is a long and tedious business entailing dreary waits on the range, hanging round range or barracks and a monotonous tiring job for the markers, register-keepers and superintendents. With well-devised practical practices the time taken up by musketry can be greatly diminished; more men can fire at once; their hits can be more rapidly signalled; the work of the butt parties is greatly lessened; and officers and non-commissioned officers are not kept all day on the range to the neglect of their other duties. These considerations apply, not only to the ordinary musketry course, but to rifle meetings, and it is hard to follow the argument that the "New Musketry" will render it more difficult to find ground, markers, time, and so on for various Rifle Meetings. Why, too, should it be assumed that those who excel at the ordinary target shooting will necessarily be "out in the cold" when they are asked to fire practical practices? If, as the advocates of the old order are never tired of telling us, the foundation of all marksmanship is practice at the bull's-eye, surely the men who are proficient at that will start with a great initial advantage when shooting at more difficult targets?

The writer of the article in the "Pioneer" laments that we are departing from our habit of following the Continental Powers, but why? We have more recent experiment of modern war than any of them, with the single exception of Russia, who never took or is likely to take the lead in military science, and that experience has taught us that our old musketry methods left much to be desired. As mere target shots our troops were probably the equals, if not actually the superiors of the Boers, but when it came to practical shooting on the field of battle we were quite out-classed, simply because the Boers were used to fire at natural marks, while we were slaves to the black bull on the white ground. Another important element in rifle shooting is the power of opening fire rapidly, and pouring in a heavy fire in a limited time. Can anyone urge that the old style of match shooting led up to proficiency in either of these directions? The bull's-eye expert generally takes at least five minutes to get into a comfortable position; another five to get his paraphernalia into working order; and each shot is fired with as much deliberation as if the fate of Empires depended on it. Does this mechanical precision come into play in the field? Far from it; there we want men to rush or creep into the positions they are to occupy, judge the range, adjust their sights, and open fire with lightning rapidity; they must cease fire the instant ordered, re-charge their magazines, and be on the look out to open a fresh burst of fire in whatever direction the enemy may appear. The old system left all this to be taught as a drill, or tactical exercise, quite divorced from actual bull practice. The modern idea is to combine the two so as to develop the real sharpshooter, the man who hunts his enemy as though he were stalking a tiger, and who can act on his own, or as one of a crowd, with equal facility. Compare the working of a section trained on the old lines, with that of one taught by believers in the "New Musketry." The former may work well and smartly, but there will be delay in opening fire, targets will not be spotted so quickly, the fire effect will not be so good. The latter will get into position and open fire with the precision and rapidity of a battery of artillery, and, thanks to their training in picking out obscure targets and firing at them, will especially, if the targets are moving or vanishing ones, get far better results, even though they are not such good bull's-eye shots as the former. At the same time it is evident that some bull's-eye-shooting should be retained. It is essential for the first training of the recruit, and, by all means, let our Rifle Meetings for the present at any rate encourage both forms of shooting. They can exist side by side, and experience will soon show which is the most popular.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE TREASURY BENCH.

HERE are some interesting recollections of the Treasury Bench, as seen from the Press Gallery, written by the Parliamentary correspondent of the "British Weekly," one of the most picturesque pens in the Gallery.

"'What fools these mortals be!' exclaims the occupant of the Press Gallery as he looks down on the members. 'Us, poor mortals,' said Mr. Balfour, in allusion to himself and other politicians at the Gallery dinner. The reporter saw no ironic humility in the description. He listens to the politicians and watches their rivalries, their ambitions, their struggles, their successes, and their failures with a lofty aloofness.

OPINIONS FROM THE PRESS GALLERY.

"All the Gallery opinions are not put in print. They are expressed in the writing-out rooms, in the dining-room, the tea-room, the smoking-room, and the thoughts of the reporter are not so docile as his note-taking fingers. Mortals, indeed, these statesmen are! In a single generation the journalist sees them passing from the back bench to the front, and thence to the grave or the House of Lords. Governments rise and fall, parties cross from side to side, but the Gallery remains, and in and out at his doors, which seem but as panels in the wall, flit the reporter and the sketch-writer, who make sport of the mortals at the bidding of Prospero. To him they have done service: 'told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings.'

"A strange and mighty company of statesmen have passed the Treasury Bench in a quarter of a century. First we see Mr. Gladstone, with Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain near him; next come Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill; then for a brief spell Mr. Gladstone with Mr. John Morley; Lord Randolph Churchill follows for a few dazzling weeks, and after him come Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Balfour; again the Grand Old Man and Sir Wm. Harcourt; afterwards the long triumph of Mr. Balfour and Mr Chamberlain; latterly Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley as his lieutenants; and now Mr. Asquith, with Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Haldane, while Mr. Churchill hovers near, and Sir Edward Grey is in reserve.

LAST LINKS WITH GLADSTONE.

Only one of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet colleagues remains on the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons, and he is now Prime Minister. Thirteen years have swept the others from the scene in which they played their part. Three have become peers, one is dead, one is an ambassador, four have retired to private life. Youth and freshness are on the Treasury Brench. Of the thirteen Cabinet Ministers who are Commoners, nine never held any office until a little over two years ago; and the average age of the thirteen is forty-eight. Mr. Birrell is the oldest, and he is only fifty-eight. All in the Upper House, with the single exception of Lord Crewe, are older

"We are already in the second generation since Mr. Gladstone's time. The present Ministers are the grand children of his contemporaries. Almost the last link with Mr. Gladstone has been snapped, and the future is with these six men. They have some of the old problems to face; the Irish Party is still ominous, but there are also new problems of Labour and of Empire."

BUDDHIST MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Clad in the long robes of his order and holding an asthma cigarette in one hand, Bhukkhu Ananda Metteyya, who claims to be the first Buddhist monk to visit England, stepped ashore on April 22 at Tilbury Docks off the s.s. "Ava" from Rangoon. In an interval of telling his beads, the monk, who is by birth a Scotsman, his real name being Alan Bennett MacGregor, explained that some seven years ago he left England for Ceylon on account of his health. Arrived there he became intensely interested in Buddhism, was ordained in Burma, and has since lived in Rangoon. "I am come to England," he said, in answer to a question, "in order to set forward the principles of Buddha in this country. Buddhism, in my opinion, is not opposed to any religion at all, but its position as regards Christianity is that it supplements." Asked what he would do in England, he said; "I shall simply have to live inside the place I am going to, I can't go out of doors in my robes in this climate—that is obvious." "You will keep the rules of the order, despite the climate?"—"Yes." These are very strict, and number between 200 and 300. He was accompanied on the "Ava" by about thirty other Burmese—most of them destined for the Bar or medicine. On landing the monk was accommodated in a motor car—the rules of the order forbid the use of horses and other animals—and driven to Barnes.

HOLDER OF A V. C. IN A WORKHOUSE.

George Ravenhill, who wears the Victoria Cross, was in the dock at Aston Police Court yesterday on a charge of refusing to perform his allotted task at the workhouse. He served through the Boer war with the Scots Fusiliers, and gained his V. C. at Colenso for going to the assistance of an officer at the imminent risk of his own life. The workhouse labour-master stated that prisoner and his wife and three children were admitted on April 6. On two days Ravenhill refused to perform his allotted task, and they had no alternative but to bring him before the Bench. The authorities knew his history, felt sorry for him, and he was treated with the greatest consideration. Ravenhill said he had no wish to defy the discipline of the house. All he had done was simply to bring his case before the public with the view of getting his pension increased from 10*l*. to 50*l*. per annum. He was remanded for a fortnight for inquiries to be made from the War Office. In the meantime he promised to do as he was told.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A DARING INNOVATION.

That whim of fashion, a suit with the coat of a plain and the skirt of a checked cloth, or vice versa, seems likely of more acceptance this season. Whether it was due to the daring of the idea or because the scheme had not ripened that the whim did not catch on last year it is hard to say, but writes our lady correspondent I am inclined to think that intervention of the waistcoat has improved matters. Let us suppose a purple cloth coat and a purple-and-white-checked tweed skirt, and add a checked waistcoat to the coat, and also a reconciling note to the skirt, and it will be at once seen that the waistcoat does help immensely to completeness, and that the whole suit becomes more satisfying to the eye. The checked skirt may have a wide strapping or a piping to the hem of the tweed formed of the purple cloth, and the whole thing becomes a definite and pleasing scheme.

HAPPY COMBINATIONS.

And when it is a case of a coat of one colour and a skirt of another, exactly the same rules will apply. Perhaps the most attractive of these mixed suits is that which consists of a cerise cloth coat and a black-and-white-checked tweed skirt such as I saw the other day at a big tailor's. The skirt had a wide hem of its own tweed piped with cerise cloth, and also a piping of cerise to the close-fitting little waistcoat of the checked black-and-white; besides which there were some very pretty little manœuvrings of black-and-white galloon braid on the coat, which had, of course, the much-cut-away silhouette and the short-waisted back. There was something very pretty, though not at all loud, about this suit; just the thing for a bright spring day, worn perhaps with a hat of black straw with the cerise introduced by means of small flowers or by quills. A black hat with a purple, a cerise, and a white quill stuck into a ribbon-like manipulation of the straw might look extremely well with such a suit. In the same way a suit consisting of a coat of purple cloth and a black-and-white-checked skirt might find its head-gear in a purple straw hat with black-and-white and cerise quills as trimmings. Purple is often immensely effective, whether on its own or in carrying out purple in the costume. Notes of cerise or emerald green or royal blue are also immensely effective when wisely used. I saw recently a very modish suit of aubergine facecloth which had bright emerald green facings to the coat—a blending sufficiently daring, when one remembers that aubergine means something between plum and magenta.

OTHER BLENDINGS.

Another of those blendings is cinnamon-brown and grey; a bright cinnamon-brown hat, for example, having grey satin ribbon and grey wings, or a grey hat being faced with cinnamon-brown straw, and with feathers of the same shade. There is a vogue for this very bright cinnamon-brown, almost gold-colour, and it is very charming in satin and in the new cachemire de soie. It also looks delightful in shantung, though I am not particularly keen about it in facecloth. It is, of course, a colour not becoming to all the world, but this mediating soft grey reconciles it to many who would not have dreamt of attempting the colour by itself. Here is an example of what I mean. A very graceful cloak of this cinnamon or golden-coloured satin was finished with collar of chinchilla and gold and silver galloon, and the effect was wonderfully becoming. Its wearer was a lady who would certainly not have attempted the shade without this softening silvery mediating element. Another instance of the blending I can quote was a frock of grey chiffon overhanging gold-coloured satin, the grey chiffon weighted by gold and silver embroideries. That frock was really lovely.

£35,000 FOR ARMY HORSES.

An announcement of an important scheme adopted by the military authorities for the provision of, horses for the Army was made by Lieut.-Col. Sir William Serjeant in a speech at the village of Bugle, in Cornwall. For some time, said Sir William, difficulty had existed in procuring horses for the Army, but on the initiative of Mr. Philpotts Williams, of Liskeard, who had been quietly working on the subject for six years, a scheme had been placed before the authorities which would play an important part in benefiting the Army and almost every farm in the country. It was proposed to adopt a brood mare system which would have the effect of encouraging the breed of horses in every rural district. In a little time an announcement would be made by the Board of Agriculture that a sum of 35,000*l*. had been allotted to that laudable purpose. Under the scheme farmers would be able to get brood mares at a rent of 2*l* a year, and the foals would belong to the farmers. It was hoped by this means to encourage the breeding of horses, and in process of time to procure sufficient horses for the whole of the Army.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	14	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	6	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total	*35	37	119
Total plague deaths to date		143,282	
This date last year	27	27	105

* Includes one imported case of plague from Ahmedabad.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	5

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
0	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 10th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	16	48	4
B	239	132	18
C	98	109	25
D	31	41	9
E	116	139	12
F & G	51	2	0
Total to date	551	471	68
Total rats killed			1,022

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

A very exciting and well-contested game of hockey in the third round of the above Tournament was played last evening between the Jhansi Railway Institute and the 79th Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery and resulted in a win for the Cup-holders by one goal to love.

Expecting a splendid game, there was a very large gathering inside the enclosure and a big crowd on the outskirts, but the play, as a scientific display of hockey, was a disappointment. The Jhansi team, the favourites of the multitude, were not up to the mark and, certainly, their play yesterday was very much inferior to the exhibition they gave last week when they beat the Fourteenth Hussars from Bangalore by six goals to two. During the first half, they played quite the ordinary game of a second-rate club, but in the second period they showed much improvement and through skillful centering by their outside forward, were able to notch a goal.

The Royal Garrison Artillery men played decidedly a better game than on the occasion when they defeated the Parel Gymkhana in the second round. They have a splendid pair of backs and of these, Watts, the right, would grace any hockey eleven and his clever saves were as much admired as they were excellent. The team, however, sufferred in want of combination as a whole body and though Heany and Terry, their halves, were always quick to clear, the forwards were rather slow to take advantage of the openings provided, and as their opponents possessed a wide-awake defensive line all their assaults were repulsed. With all these defects, the Artillery men played pluckily and well and would certainly have disposed of a less-skilled team.

The play during the first half was up and down and the attacking line on either side being weak and the defence good, no score could be gained by the combatants. During the succeeding period, the game was also of a similar nature, but the Jhansi forwards, improving in their tactics, and mainly through Clough, who decidedly played the best forward during the afternoon, were fortunate enough to score, Troupe sending in the successful shot. R. G. A. tried their best to equalize and had many easy chances, but want of concerted action told on them and all efforts ended in nothing.

One game more remains in this round and the Royal Scots will meet the Poona Gymkhana to-night. It is sure to be an exciting game, but will probably be a repetition of last night's play. On Wednesday, Jhansi will meet in the semi-final the Pioneer Hockey Club, a strong local combination, who fortunately for themselves were awarded a 'walk over' through the unsportsmanlike action of the King's Regiment and the Hornets Club. When on this subject, it would be better to mention that the Hony. Secretary has received no explanations whatever from the teams for their non-appearance in Bombay.

The teams were early on the field, and from the bully-off, the artillery men who were in possession of the Infantry Barracks goal at once attacked and remained there for a few minutes, a dangerous shot being saved by Essai. A corner was shortly secured, but R. Fitzpatrick hit out the ball. Jhansi now broke through and from a clever pass by Jones, Troupe centered ball to Clough and the latter back to Troupe, but his shot hit the posts. Play for a while in midfield, then Jones, Troupe and Clough, by a combined action, tried to assail but the ball was shot wide. A visit to the other side, but Essai again cleared; then Clough on the other end had a good opening, but missed. A corner was soon awarded, then a free hit and again a short corner, but all these advantages could profit Jhansi nothing, a dangerous shot from the short corner being saved by Heany. Play up and down and a critical position was relieved by Watts. The same sort of play continued and Troupe finding an opening rushed for the flags, but Southcott saved. Pressing, Clough had a shot but Mercer hit out. Then the R. G. A. right wing invaded and Moberly had a fine run and centered to Cudlip and the latter was shooting, but Essai hit out. Play in midfield and Heany had two runs but was stopped by the opposing halves. Again, there was the same kind of play and Jhansi breaking loose, their rush was stopped by Heany. Artillery left wing now invaded but ball went wide; then G. MacMullen had a run but Watts saved. Cudlip from a good centre from Terry was having a good chance but R. Fitzpatrick relieved. Still now had a run but Watts stopped him. At call of half time play was on Jhansi ground.

NO SCORE.

On change of sides, Jhansi opened attack and a determined assault was thwarted by the backs. Play now was up and down the field and Jhansi had a free shot within the Artillery circle but L. Fitzpatrick's hit went wide. Then from midfield, the same player cleared the ball to Clough and the latter by skilful passes, centered it to Troupe, and the Jhansi skipper, making no mistake, sent a trusty shot, which was lodged in the nets amidst applause. Continuing to press, Watts relieved the situation, but Clough again was on the ball and dodging fast the Artillery halves and backs successfully, centered the ball to Jones, but latter failed to take it up. The fight near the same flags, however, continued very hotly but Watts cleared. The soldiers now returned the attack and Forde had a run but was stopped by L. Fitzpatrick. Play on the left wing of the Artillery ground now, and shortly a corner but Jhansi could profit nothing. Play was up and down again but outside the quarter lines. Then Clough's run having been prevented by Southcott, the soldiers made for the opposite flags, and had a free hit on the Jhansi "25" line, but an off-side being given against them, Jhansi with this advantage at once attacked and a dangerous shot was saved by Mercer, he kicking the ball off. Clough finding an opening centered to Jones, but the latter missed. Soon Jhansi had a shot wide. Fordo now had a fine run but was stopped by Essai. Pressing, the Artillery Skipper, Macdonald, by good clearing, centered ball to McGarry but it was not taken up. Jhansi were on the ball now but Watts, ever on the look out, cleared. Remaining on the same ground, Still sent a volley but the ball was wide. The venue of play now was on Jhansi ground and a strong assault was repulsed. A short corner also was not taken advantage of Up and down play, then Moberly had a good run but was stopped by Macleod. Jhansi retaliating, Still's shot missed the flags; then B. MacMullen had a second unsuccessful shot. Play now was anywhere on the ground, both goals being well defended, Watts, particularly putting in good work. At final call of time, the Artillery men were attacking. Score:—

Jhansi Ry. Institute........................ 1 goal.
R. G. A. .... nil.

Teams.

Jhansi.—Goal: MacCombie; Backs; Essai, R. Fitzpatrick; Half-backs: L. Fitzpatrick, B. MacMullen, Macleod; Forwards: Clough, Jonse, Troupe (Capt.), Still, G. MacMullen.

R. G. A.—Goal: Mercer; Backs: Watts, Southcott; Half-backs: Terry, Heany, Beaumont; Forwards: Capt. Moberly, Macdonald, (Capt.), McGarry; Lieut. Cudlip, Forde.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Wayman.

TO-DAY.

Royal Scots vs. Poona Gymkhana, on Marine Lines Ground.

WEDNESDAY.

Jhansi Ry. Institution vs. Pioneer Hockey Club, (Semi-finals), on Marine Lines Ground.

THE DERBY.

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BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

DISPROPORTIONATE PUNISHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A grain of humour or pathos in our Native Magistrates would prove a saving grace, and rescue British Justice from ridicule if not something worse. "Dhondo Pant" and your correspondent "Parsee" have rightly commented on the severity of the punishment inflicted on the young Borah thief Tyeb Ali, by Mr. P. H. Dastur, the Second Presidency Magistrate. Even the police felt staggered at the 15 years' hard labour meted out to this unfortunate youth. It was not surprising that the accused prayed for a death sentence rather, in mitigation. The thief had done all he could in making amends for his exploits; for in that light, no doubt, he regarded his guilt much as a hero of the modern "penny dreadful" would. It is not so very long ago that your correspondent "Cue in the Corner" animadverted on the same Magistrate's disproportionate punishment of a starving body of strolling players. Other instances may readily occur to you. There is unfortunately a tendency on the part of Indian Magistrates generally to inflict very heavy punishments in cases where in Europe a mere warning would suffice. The punishment of the Borah beats the record; it is unheard of in the criminal annals of the city. Looking to the merits of the case and the sequel, what Sessions Judge would have dealt with the man as this Magistrate has done? A similar wail is heard from Calcutta, about Mr. P. N. Dutta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and his dealing with an old woman, her little ones and the starving man who stole a *lotá*. It has rightly evoked the indignation even of Anglo-Indian papers. Do you know, Mr. Editor, what the general opinion of the public is about Mr. Dastur's recent sentence? You can hear it talked about everywhere. Had this man done the deed in any but high quarters, he might have been let off with a lighter punishment. Is it good that such opinions should prevail? European Magistrates, I must confess, have a better sense of proportion than men who ought to know better. Such heavy and disproportionate punishments make martyrs of the criminals and create an impression among the illiterate masses that *Zoolum* prevails. It is time the higher judicial authorities looked into these matters.—Yours, &c.,

S. N. P.

THE BICYCLE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As your correspondent "Jo Hookum" says, a fractional minority of cycle owners now pays the tax. The position is obvious. Not many people, even in a city in course of improvement, can be found more zealous in paying a tax than the authorities are in collecting it. The Municipal Corporation resolved long ago—so long ago that, except myself, all concerned, even tax-paying "JoHookum", seem to have forgotten the fact—to move Government to abolish the cycle tax, mainly on the consideration that as the majority safely evaded it, it was, in its operation, an inequitable levy. What can have become of the Resolution? Assuming that it might be with Government, undergoing mature deliberation in all its phases, as the phrase goes, or awaiting the accomplishment of far off but kindred events, such as the outcome of the Decentralization Commission or the roll by of the political clouds, I took the liberty to suggest to the Municipal Commissioner about three months back that either Government might be reminded or that, pending their orders, the collection of the impost might be held in abeyance. But it was baying at the moon. No reply was vouch safed. I then appeared in print, but again, as stated before, it was a cry in the wilderness. Having for eight years patiently paid the tax, quarter after quarter with ruinous regularity, I was well nigh desperate; but now that "Jo Hookum" has come forward there is hope that others may follow and secure the much-needed relief. And even if they don't, it is a comfort to find a fellow-sufferer, and "Jo-Hookum" will, I trust, permit me to stretch out my hand to him across the gulf of anonymity, in distant but none the less potent, purse-felt fellowship.—Yours &c.

F. H. K.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held yesterday at its registered office, in Marine Street, with the object of confirming certain resolutions to acquire and take over by way of amalgamation the business of the New French Press Company, upon the terms of an agreement which had already been prepared with the privity of the directors of this Company. Mr. F. W. Bickel presided. Several resolutions passed at the meeting, held on the 23rd ultimo, and published in our issue of the 24th, were confirmed.

The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at its registered office, in Marine Street, after the above meeting, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions. Mr. F. W. Bickel presided. Resolutions to the following effect were confirmed:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. That Mr. F. W. Bickel be appointed liquidator with a remuneration of Rs. 100. That the liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to transfer and assign all the business-property, cash, goodwill, estate and effects of this Company to the Volkart's United Press Company, upon the terms of Agreement to be entered into between this Company and its liquidator of the one part, and the Volkart's United Press Company of the other part, which has already been prepared with the privity of the directors of this Company. That the said agreement submitted to the meeting be and the same is hereby approved, and that the liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Volkart's United Press Company in terms of the agreement and to carry the same into effect. That the liquidator be and he is hereby specially authorised and directed to transfer and assign the said business and property and other effects of this Company to the Volkart's United Press Company in consideration of his receiving three hundred shares of Rupees five hundred each fully paid up in the Voylkart's United Press Company.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Captain Liston on Plague Measures.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Chambers yesterday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn occupied the chair.

Consideration was given to the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1908.

In moving the adoption of the report, Captain Liston commented upon some of its salient features. He said:—You will see the total number of deaths from all causes has been less this quarter than the number recorded in the similar quarter of any year since 1897. We have some cause to be thankful for this, particularly as when we glance at the other columns in the report we see that a great reduction has occurred in the number of deaths from plague. But any consolation we may derive from contemplating this fact is somewhat marred when we note that there has been a considerable increase this quarter in the number of deaths from small-pox and measles. Moreover, when we widen the scope of our horizon and compare the total number of deaths from all causes during this quarter with the similar figures for some years before 1897, we have good reason to be ashamed of ourselves.

The number of deaths which have occurred this quarter is equivalent to a death rate of 46·73 per mille. This is a truly appalling death rate, almost double that of any European city. In seeking for the cause of this high death rate we cannot help observing that the column headed "Plague" claims more deaths than all the other chief causes of deaths. A larger number of deaths are attributed to this disease than five times the number of deaths from any other cause of death except diarrhœa. We know that this latter disease especially is the cause of death of infants and children as you will see if you consult the report.

In view of the fact that plague occupies so prominent a place in the death roll of the city, we could expect that Dr. Turner would have considered this disease first in his report, but he has not done so. The tendency, unfortunately, now a days, is to be apathetic about plague and some would regard the disease as they do measles or whooping cough, a disease which they think will be ever with us. This is truly an absurd attitude to assume. We know more about plague, its cause and the means for checking it, than we know of any other disease. It is a disease which more than a century ago, was conquered in European countries and there is no reason why we should not be able to conquer it here in Bombay, if only this Corporation would take up a broad-minded and enlightened view of the subject.

Plague then being the most important cause of death in this city, I propose to deal with it first. Let us see what our Health Officer has to say about the measures he has adopted to protect the public health in this regard. You will see that he writes "Destruction of rats, inoculations and other plague measures were vigorously continued during the quarter." I have carefully read through the measures which have been adopted by the Health Department as far as the year reviewed in this report, but I fail to find a reference to one measure which I would class as a measure of permanent utility in combating the plague unless it be this one that placards of a large rat have been posted through the town to educate the people and enlighten them of the fact that rats are the cause of plague.

I see no reference to such measures as deal with the better housing of the poor. I see no mention of how many houses have been found unfit for habitation nor yet of how many of such condemned houses have been pulled down and replaced by more substantial structures. I see no mention of any endeavour on the part of the Health Department to the landlords and merchants to make buildings which are infested with rats, proof against these animals. I see no reference to any attempts to check the common habit of throwing refuse into the streets and gullies. No attempt has apparently been made to persuade the people to clean up the corridors and stairs of their dwellings or to dissuade them from keeping hens, goats and even cows in their dwelling houses. If some evidence were forthcoming that efforts on the part of the Health Officer in this direction were not fruitful, that if in spite of advice and persuasion these reforms could not be carried out; then, perhaps, this Council would have good grounds for acquiring legal power to enforce the demands of the Health Department. It is no use saying we have not the power to enforce this or that measure, let us have some evidence that attempts at least have been made to persuade in the first instance before seeking for legal assistance to enforce a measure.

If, gentlemen, there is no evidence in this report to show that permanent measures are being adopted to protect the people against plague, let us see to what extent temporary measures of protection have been resorted to.

You will observe that as usual ten Municipal health camps have been erected, but what cost and with what beneficial results we are not informed.

We must draw a veil over the extent to which inoculation has been practised, it is a matter for which this Council has good cause to be ashamed for, there can be no doubt that the narrow minded and bigotted opinion held by some members of this Corporation has much to do with the want of success in carrying out this measure. No scientific fact has been more completely proved than that the inoculated suffer from plague to a considerably less extent than the uninoculated. It has been proved beyond dispute that many lives can be saved by practising inoculation.

We read also that rat collection was vigorously continued, during the quarter 96,433 rats having been collected. This figure includes rats of all kinds, house rats, several rats, must rats, mice, etc., whether caught alive or found dead from whatever cause including those dead from plague. As a matter of fact something less than half this number represent house rats, caught alive. You will pardon me if I liken this attempt at rat destruction to the endeavours of a child attempting to dam a small though rapidly flowing streamlet by throwing into the current handfulls of sand. The labour is in vain; one handful is washed away before another replaces it and no progress is ever made. With all the vigorous efforts of the Health Department I ask, Are fewer rats caught now than formerly? How many of you, gentlemen, have seen a municipal rat trap in your house or even in that of your neighbours or friends? Is it for this reason that plague has decreased? Emphatically I say No, any progress that has been made has been due to the work of the Improvement Trust. There is tangible evidence on this point, every insanitary area which has been removed has been replaced by one which is healthy. Although this is an effective way of getting rid of the plague it is an exceedingly slow and expensive one.

You will perhaps bear with me a minute if I attempt to enlighten you as to the extent to which rat catching must be adopted if success for this operation is to be ensured.

The Plague Commission selected certain isolated villages in Bombay with the double object of ascertaining to what extent they were infested with rats and to observe how far the removal of rats from a village affected the spread of plague in it. The village of Worli was especially favourable for the purpose of this observations, for the inhabitants of it live for the most part in the village and have comparatively little intercourse with the people of the city.

Rat catching was begun in this village by the Plague Commission in the end of November, 1905, and was systematically carried for nearly a complete year, with what results I propose now to tell you. On an average about 40 traps were set every day in the houses of the village in rotation. Little difficulty was experienced in getting the villagers to take the traps, very few refused to have them. The population of the village is about 2,500 and we removed from the village during eleven months' operations 2,603 house rats, a number of rats you will observe which is larger than the human population. Musk rats and dead rats are not included in this total. The effect of the rat catching was gradually to reduce the rat population for, while at first, we caught 70 rats for every 100 traps, we set in the course of three months we could only take 16 rats for every 100 traps set, and by continuous trapping the number of rats caught never rose above 21 per 100 traps set after the first three months of the operations.

Now what was the effect of the removal of so large number of rats? It was this, for the first time for ten years the village was free from plague and the villagers were able to live in the village through the year. Only three imported cases of plague occurred during this period. The Commissioner stopped catching rats in this village in November 1906. From that date the rats began to increase, for the villagers who had been practically free from the pests began to be troubled with them again, and five months later they petitioned us to renew rat catching operations. We were unfortunately unable to help them. However, the number of rats was so reduced in November, 1906, and the time so limited before the plague season of 1907 came round that the rats had not sufficiently increased to allow of the spread of plague in the village, so that in 1907, for the second time since plague came Bombay, the village remained free from plague. Unfortunately as time went on the rats multiplied, so that this year the village has again been badly smitten with the plague and the whole population are living in temporary constructed huts on the outskirt of the village. I had the opportunity of speaking the other day to one of the villagers and I asked him why they had not learned the lesson taught by the Plague Commission. In reply he told me that the villagers had applied to the Municipality for traps, but half a dozen traps had only been sent somewhat irregularly, so that the number of rats in the village were in no way decreased. "But," I said, "why do you not carry out the measure for yourself? Why ask the Municipality to help you? You know how much it cost us to diminish the number of rats in your village? Not more than Rs. 500 per annum. What, may I ask do you pay for erecting this hut in which you are now living. The reply was about Rs. 40. "And," I continued? "I suppose that every other house holder has had to expend at least Rs. 10 in erecting these temporary huts." "Yes," was the reply. "You know." I said that there are more than 500 houses in your village and if you each subscribed only one rupee per annum you would be able to keep plague away from your village. The fact has been demonstrated to you. Why do you not combine to that extent to benefit your community? Think of the lives you would have saved, think of the money you would save. In place of spending ten rupees at least on your temporary huts with all its inconveniences, you would only have had to pay one rupee and have been saved much trouble. My friends could not give me a satisfactory answer to my queries. But there is no doubt in my own mind where the difficulty lay. There was nobody in that village sufficiently interested in the welfare of his neighbours to organise and carry through the rat catching operation.

It is precisely for this reason that we, of this Corporation, fail to successfully carry out rat destruction. There is us organisation, no proper 'bandobast' for rat catching in the city. What can a few beggaries do who have other work to perform? There, so called rat catchers are often low caste men who dare not enter the houses of the higher castes. We shall never succeed with rat catching as a plague measures till we have a properly equipped and supervised staff for this purpose. What can be done with only one or two thousand traps in so large a city? We must have more traps; nothing short of 10,000 will suffice with an adequate staff of 500 men to work these. Then perhaps some effect would be produced on the plague by this measure. You would then get more return for your money, but as the cooperations are now carried out, you are throwing good money after bad. We must content with 500 live rats caught each day; we must get at least 5,000. Only when this has been done can it be said that rat catching has been vigorously carried out?

I may pass now to consider the measure which have been adopted to protect the public from small-pox. The only information in this connection that I can abstract from this report is to the effect that calves and vaccinators were sent to the Ladies' Gymkhana twice a week for two months during the quarter and that District Registrar made special house-to-house visits in many of the worst infected localities. This is not very informing. We wish to know what results attended these measures. How many primary and how many secondary vaccinations were effected in this way! I think some such information should be given in future reports; General statements are never satisfactory. We want facts and figures.

Lastly, gentlemen, it is a matter for regret to note on page 7, that the already high infantile mortality was somewhat higher this quarter than last quarter, and then that some of the Marine quarter last year.

In conclusion, I must draw the attention of the Corporation to the Health Officer's remarks on the unrestricted influx of pilgrims from Mecca. Unfortunately Dr. Turner makes no suggestion as to how this matter can be remedied and I am not familiar enough with the measures which are at present adopted to prevent the importation of disease into the city, in this way to suggest any remedy. A committee might be appointed to go into this matter.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji diagnosed what he called the causes of heavy mortality in the city and he agreed with Dr. Liston as to the necessity of pursuading people to take more kindly to inoculation than they hitherto did. He urged the improvement of subsoil drains and traced most of the fell diseases prevalent in Bombay to this source and also to over-crowding, to which their attention was called by Sir Balchandra some three or four years ago. He advocated more energetic measures to stamp out plague, phthisis and other diseases in Bombay.

Dr. Sukhia did not pin his faith to inoculation, but he was strongly in favour of carrying on a vigorous campaign for the extermination of rats which were the real cause of plague. The Corporation was spending twenty-one lakhs of rupees in their Health Department and it was the duty of the officers of that department to keep the city in a sanitary condition. He disagreed with Dr. Jehangir Cursetji in his view that it was not possible to exterminate rats. If they were really anxious to drive out plague from Bombay they must kill rats which were the undoubted source of infection.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that he was a strong believer in inoculation and if they wanted to deliver Bombay from plague, people must be inoculated as freely as possible.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that it was refreshing to hear the criticisms of Dr. Liston in the Health Department. Such criticisms were always welcome. He failed to see how it was that in spite of all their efforts inoculation had not been popular among the masses. Captain Liston had referred to the stamping out of plague from Europe during the last century. At that time there was no inoculation and no crusade was undertaken to kill rats. They knew that after the memorable fire London was rebuilt but other European cities from which plague was driven out were not rebuilt. He liked Captain Liston to enlighten him as to how the plague was driven away from Europe. He was a layman, but he thought that the statistics were in favour of inoculation. Then how was it that the generality of the people had not taken kindly to it? To his mind it was necessary to approach the subject in a thorough and comprehensive manner. The Improvement Trust had been brought into existence with the ultimate object of building a sanitary town; but even when a city was rebuilt, plague or other diseases might crop up in a mysterious manner. Captain Liston's criticisms suggested to him the necessity of bringing an outsider to fill temporarily the post of the Health Officer, and he regretted that they had lost recently a splendid opportunity of appointing Captain Liston to act for Dr. Turner during the latter's absence on leave. He cast no reflection on anyboby, but he only pointed out what had been put into his mind by Dr. Liston's refreshing comments.

Mr. James MacDonald said that his experience was that inoculation left no evil after effects.

Captain Liston said that education and the acquirement of wealth were the principal causes which removed plague from Europe in the last century.

The proposition was then agreed to.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Corporation had appointed a Committee to frame and submit to the Corporation a programme for the expenditure of ten lakhs for the construction of buildings for Primary schools within a period of five years as suggested in Government letter dated 16th November 1906. The Committee have now prepared the report, in which they say:—

"We have selected 5 sites on land vesting in or in process of acquisition by the City Improvement Trust which we consider to be suitable for the purpose of schools most urgently required; and we have obtained from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, ground plans of buildings to suit these sites with approximate estimate of the cost in each case. We consider that for the Dongri Marathi Boys and Girls' Schools new accommodation is very urgently required but we are unable at present to suggest an available site. We understand, however, that the Impovement Trust intend to acquire the existing Dongri Market at Nishanpada Road and that a suggestion has been made to establish there a new Municipal Market fronting on the new Sandhurst Road. We consider that if this suggestion be adopted the schools in question could be suitably located above such new market, as is the case in Bhuleshwar, and we advise that the Corporation be recommended to give early consideration to the suggestion.

Other schools which urgently require proper accommodation and which could be placed conveniently under one roof are—

Buddhivardhak Boys' (Gujarathi), Kalbadevi Girls' (Gujarathi), Vitalwadi Boys' (Marathi) Kalbadevi Girls' (Marathi); and we are making enquiries as to the possibility and cost of acquiring a suitable property near the Kalbadevi Road Post Office or in Cavel about 800 or 900 square yards in extent which could be demolished to make room for a new building. The only sites now available in this neighbourhood are the Improvement Trust plots on Princess Street which are considered to be too distant. We consider that immediate arrangement should be made to acquire the five sites detailed above, and recommend that the Improvement Trust be addressed with a view to their sale to the Municipality for the purpose of the erection of primary schools. The Executive Engineer, Municipality, may at the same time be requested to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the buildings. We would remark as regards item No. 3 of the above list that it is proposed to utilise the ground floor of the building in that case for shops and godowns. If, however, the ground floor be made available and another storey be permitted, this building could accommodate the Mandvi Marathi Boys' School also. Our present definite proposals involve an (approximate) estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,61,340 for land and buildings and we are unable at this stage to go beyond this. We propose to submit a further report in due course."

The report was adopted and the Corporation adjourned to the 15th June.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of telegrams undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office:—

From Batala, to Jhando Carpenter Aslo Company 31st Bazar Kabotar Khandesh; from Sholapur City, to Jaysgopaldas Ganashamdas; from Ruttom, to Ramnalain Ramkishore care of Sojiram Ramnath; from Sonai S B S, to Indian Maeriran Warehouse Co; from Ahmedabad, to Valji Parshotam Dhanvadi Shopopposite Choki Pydhonie; from Keitiyana to Madavji Ranchod Vara Bagis Mala Masjid; from Surat, to Choksi Jamietram Jamnadas Gagrapole Navamandir; from Cannanore, to Thayapurayil Abdulrazak Khatabazar; from Calcutta, to Daysakason Mohalla Nalbazar; from Patnagiri, to Bhika Mhadu Mhar Kchyasah in Fort Mhaishicha Tabla ward first; from Tutikorin, to Sokalinganadar, Nagdevi; from Bhaonagar, to Ratilal Zaverdas, Bhavanbhai Rawji Shop, Kalbadevi; from Bhavnagar, to Manilal Motilal Chhagalwala, Pydhonie; from Mapuka, to Pedro Joao Nao House, 383 new Sonapur; from Kalyan G. I. P., to Ganpat Dayaji, Sarwada Dongree Khara Koowa; from Surat, to Kesavlal Haridat Behhaperib large road, Kalbadevi; from Rangoon, to Mahmood Mansur, 306 Bhindi Bazar; from Montgomery, to Bawa Katudas, Bhindi Bazar; from Sholapur City, to Haji Abdulla Saheb Coy., house No. 32, Mandvi; from Savantvady, to Doulatram Motiram Morey Janaswady Balkrishnais Room 3; from Murtozapur, to Sandooman, new Kasai Moholla; from Bhandara, to Marjol Mainsey bhati shopkeeper at Danabunder.

IT is reported at Washington that the Guggenheim Syndicate has raised the salary of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the famous mining engineer, to £240,000 per annum, in order to retain his services. This is an increase of £80,000 a year over the old figure. Mr. Hammond is considered the greatest gold finder in the world. He took a prominent part in the Jameson raid in South Africa when in the employ of Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co.

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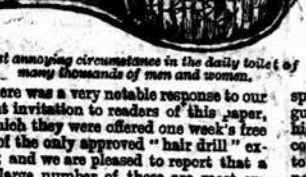

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1908.

FRONTIER FANATICISM.

IN the Wahabi districts of Northern Arabia and in some of the Mussulman provinces which fringe the Mediterranean Coast of Africa, there still lingers the fierce spirit of religious intolerance to all other creeds save the Islamic form of belief, and the European traveller who penetrates these fanatical zones undergoes considerable personal risk. Occasionally he does not return to civilization to relate his experiences in print. But the unreasoning frenzy of the Arabs and the North African Mahomedans is more than matched by the bigotry and exclusiveness of the Afridi tribes on our frontier and their kinsmen in Afghan territory, the latest expression of which developed from the Mohmand country to the Khyber. In a recent article we gave some account of the clan now in rebellion against us and their rock-strewn and desolate domain, but they are only one of the score or so of "Khels" which inhabit the hills between our border and the Afghan frontier owing a somewhat nebulous allegiance to both the Amir and ourselves. But this obligation sits lightly upon them and is readily exchanged for a condition of religious helotism when some itineratng Afghan mullah with a reputation for sanctity preaches an anti-English crusade interspersed with predictions of the impending absorption of the hills within the red boundary line. "Sub lal hojaiga," exclaimed Ranjit Singh, when shown a map of our Indian possessions in the thirties of last century, from whose disrupted kingdom we have inherited the border troubles which in his day were the cause of sempiternal quarrels between the Sikhs and the Afghans. But although the rest of the Punjab has long since fulfilled its great ruler's prediction by coming within our boundaries, there is a narrow strip of territory on our north-west frontier dividing it from Afghanistan, which is still but partially within our sphere of influence, the people of which are fierce religious zealots and the greatest marauders and cut-throats in Asia. In other directions to the east and west our borders have gradually advanced until they march with Afghan territory, and that historical Indian gateway, the Khyber, is garrisoned by our troops, but the majority of the Afridi clans still hold their independence and even when at peace with us resent any incursions by prying officials with theodolites, measuring chains and cameras. The Sikh plan of terrorising these hill ruffians was to hang and shoot them by the score, and one of the most successful of Ranjit Singh's Peshawar Governors was Avitabile, an Italian military adventurer, who surrounded the city with a cordon of gallows from which depended Afridis captured by his troops. Such severe reprisals were, naturally, repugnant to British officials, and measures of conciliation and friendly overtures replaced the prisons and decimating tactics of the Sikhs. But although this policy was occasionally temporarily successful when administered by the strong frontiersmen of the early days of our occupation of the border it was always liable to abrupt terminations whenever the fanatical dispositions of the tribes revived and they perceived opportunities for successful forago upon our border villages.

The result of this condition of affairs is visible in the history of this portion of the frontier from the end of the forties down to a few years ago, which is practically a prolonged catalogue of punitive expeditions and little wars terminating with the great Tirah campaign, a decade ago. One of Lord Curzon's ambitions was to promote permanent peace between us and the tribes, and with this object frontier affairs were eliminated from the charge of the Punjab Government and transferred to the personal care of the Viceroy, a new province being evolved with Peshawar as its seat of administration. There was also a re-arrangement of tribal subsidies, some fresh ones being allotted, and the policing of the border was largely entrusted to a militia raised from the most trustworthy of the clans. For a brief period it appeared as if the new experiment would be successful and that peaceful penetration was a better means of winning the confidence of the Afridis than the older methods of transborder expeditions and the destruction of their homesteads. But recent events have shown that these anticipations are largely illusory, as the spirit of fanaticism is still unquelled and the Afridis' hereditary inclinations to plunder are a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the border. After a long list of transgressions the Zakka Khels had to undergo severe chastisement last month, and a similar position has since been developed with the Mohmands, which is, moreover, complicated by the appearance of large bodies of Afghan sympathisers who marched to their assistance under the inspiration of the Sufi Mullah and his pernicious disciples.

When the Durand Mission was leaving India for Kabul, fifteen years ago, for the purpose of settling certain outstanding matters between us and Afghanistan, the late Amir suggested that these border tribes should be placed within his sphere of influence, so that there might be no breach in their traditional subordination to an Islamic ruler. And he promised to convert them into good British subjects whose combative qualities would be a valuable asset in the scheme for mutual protection. But political considerations and the desire for a well-defined frontier prevented the acceptance of this proposal, and when the Durand line of demarcation was agreed upon it was discovered that it bisected the tribal country, placing most of them within our sphere, but leaving a percentage on the Afghan side of the border. There is no doubt that the Afridis regarded this new arrangement as a preliminary to annexation, and within the next few years there was continual trouble on the border until the Tirah war demonstrated to the tribes the futility of further resistance. The situation which developed during the latter campaign is worth recalling at the present juncture as it offers some parallels to recent happenings in connection with the Mohmand affair. In the latter half of the nineties the Hadda Mullah was the most dominant and British-hating ecclesiastic in Afghanistan. His violent crusade against us not only kept the fanaticism of the Afridis at boiling point, but induced large numbers of the Afghan militia to cross the border to their assistance, precisely as the Sufi Saheb's malign influences have stirred up the Mohmands and sent contingents of Afghans up the Khyber and to the north-western border. Lord Elgin's Government transmitted urgent remonstrances to the Afghan ruler of their day against the violation of the alliance by his troops and demanded the deportation or suppression of the Hadda Mullah and his band of mischievous propagandists. But absolute autocrat as he was, Abdur Rahman could not control the sympathies of his militia and prevent them from aiding the Afridis, nor did he dare to arrest the Mullah, the profanation of whose person would have evoked a rebellion in Kabul. Similar communications have doubtless passed recently between Lord Minto and the present Amir regarding the occurrences in the early part of this month, but Habibullah will temporise as his father did and trust to subsequent developments to extricate him from the dilemma. We are not at war with the Amir and his subjects and have no desire to repeat our costly experiences of thirty years ago, but the moral of the position is that frontier fanaticism when it comes into contact with our administrative ideals will never lack adherents from the Afghan side of the border, and we must be prepared to fight "lashkars" of them while still maintaining friendly relations with a ruler who cannot control the religious zealotry of his people—a paradoxical situation, only possible in Oriental politics.

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THE PORT OF ANTWERP. A Consular report on the port of Antwerp comes at an appropriate time in view of the Port of London Bill. The document has been prepared by Sir Cecil Hertslet, who has become well known in his endeavour to make it clearly understood how strenuous are the efforts of continental port authorities to take trade from English ports. Coincident with the unification of the port of London the Antwerp authorities propose spending eleven and a half millions on improvements which, on completion, will make it the largest port in the world. Seven millions are to be spent on an extension scheme which includes a canal dock, nine subsidiary docks, five dry docks, and three locks at Kruisschaus as well as the port installations. Besides this there will be a new dry dock at Austruweel, estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand pounds and the possibility of a "Grande Coupure" to cost four millions four hundred thousand pounds. Definite progress is being made in the meantime towards the realisation of the Belgian Government's scheme. The past year saw the opening of the intercalary docks, adding 68 3-4 acres, their superficial area, and their length of quay, 3,279 yards, to the facilities of the port; the appointment of a commission of officials and technical experts to consider the advisability of the construction of the "Grande Coupure," and another commission to consider the laying out to the best advantage of the agglomeration of the towns and communes to form the "Greater Antwerp" of the future. The new zone of expansion includes fourteen communes, most of which are at present mere country villages, and the transformation, with abrupt and startling suddenness, of fields and market gardens into building lands would, unless special measures were taken, have the effect of throwing upon the several communal administrations of these country villages the responsibility of deciding vast and complicated problems, of common interest to all, which it would be impossible for each individual commune to deal with separately. Whether the "Grande Coupure" scheme will be adopted is doubtful at present, but the port is face to face with the difficulty of keeping a clear channel, and this may be reckoned as the most difficult problem for the authorities to settle. A note has recently been presented by the Chief Engineers of Bridges and Roads to the Commission which is considering the amelioration of the river Scheldt. This note states that large sums of money have been spent and are required to be spent upon dredging the river to keep a channel large enough for the use of large vessels It is predicted that the cost of the further dredging, which is a necessity for the future of the port if no other scheme is adopted, will be almost ruinous to the State as compared with the results attained. And he contends that matters will get worse rather than better. We hope that, under the new scheme, as much care will be taken to keep London up-to-date to fight the continental opposition.

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DUNDEE. DUNDEE shows "no change," and Mr. Churchill has a seat at last in the House of Commons. He has moreover a majority of four figures, and may feel tolerably secure now for many years to come. There can be little doubt that the announcement by Mr. Asquith of an "Old Age Pensions Bill" had the immediate effect of arresting the rot that had set in in the Liberal ranks; but all the same, Mr. Churchill has polled over 2,000 votes less than did Mr. Robertson two and a half years ago, so that it cannot be said that Dundee has remained very loyal to the Liberal party. Thus ends the exciting month of bye-elections caused by death and the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Everywhere the Government has lost heavily in popular favour. It is true that there are still two bye-elections to be fought in Scotland—Montrose and Stirling—but as the former was Mr. Morley's constituency, and the latter Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's, we anticipate results as colourless as in Kincardineshire; and there will certainly be "no change." An English seat is vacant in Shropshire, but there there will also be "no change," as the late member had a small Conservative majority, which will doubtless be trebled. A political calm will now succeed the storm of the past few months.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 3 P. M. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 A. M. on Friday next.

H. H. THE NAWAB of Cambay left Bombay for Cambay yesterday.

SCATTERED rain is reported in the north-west of the United Provinces, also in South Punjab.

CAPTAIN FITZGERALD, of the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff, officiates as Military Secretary, *vice* Colonel Birdwood who has left for the front.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY takes over the Assam Lieutenant-Governorship early next week from Sir Lancelot Hare proceeding on leave, Mr. O'Dwyer relieving Mr. Bayley at Hyderabad this week.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway, for the week ending 18th April, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 217,806 maunds and Rs. 81,516 in the earnings.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Goverament of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—April 1906, Rs. 16,55,07,000; April 1907, Rs. 14,20,34,000; April 1908, Rs. 19,84,88,000.

THE *New York Herald* publishes a remarkable despatch, filling two and a half columns, from its correspondent in Canton, China, regarding the growth of the anti-Japanese "boycott." From the head-quarters of the Self-Government and "National Disgrace" Societies in Canton, the secret fiat has gone forth that the boycott shall not end until the loss to Japanese commerce reaches the stupendous total of £30,000,000. This, significantly enough, represents £1,000 for every 10s. that the Kwantung Government were compelled to pay the Japanese owners of the "Tatsu Maru" for the seizure of that steamer.

THE following telegram has been received in St. Petersburg from Pensa: "Eleven political refugees stabbed to death two prison warders and wounded a third. They then escaped through a hole which they forced in the ceiling of their cell to the roof, whence they flung a bomb into the inner court-yard. They next began to let themselves down the walls by means of ropes made out of the bed clothing. One of the escaping prisoners, while thus occupied, was shot dead by one of the guards, whereupon the other flung another powerful bomb, and endeavoured to escape under cover of the smoke. They succeeded in reaching the open, but were pursued by police and guards. Seven more of the fugitives were shot dead, but three made good their escape."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE MELBOURNE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

Old Age Pensions.

A SOLAR OBSERVATORY.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 27.

No more powerful sermon could have been preached on the text "In the midst of life we are in death" than that which is contained in the gruesome narrative of the railway catastrophe which occurred near Melbourne just after midnight on Easter Monday. Many of the unfortunate victims were returning from a holiday excursion and were in the full flush of health and spirits. The thought of death was far from the minds of the most of them. Some were card playing; others were engaged in merry conversation; all were looking forward to the happy ending of their journey and the sound repose which would follow a day of active exertion in the open air. There were children and adults on board the train, and all stations in life were represented. There were newly-married couples and matured matrons. The tragedy happened suddenly and with no preliminary warning. One minute all was quiet and complacency. In the next the shrieks of the injured and the cries of the affrighted filled the air while more than 40 persons were hurled to their death. The mere statement of numbers does not suggest the full horror of the situation. Few of the engagements in the South African war were responsible for nearly as many fatalities, and there has never before been an accident in Australia which swept away so many people, although epidemics of disease have been followed by larger bills. The plague that wasteth at noonday, and the pestilence that walketh in darkness, however, are not so sensational as are these sudden accidents, which, as in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," transfer vigorous life into the realms "where beyond these voices there is peace." The fatality was the result either of the failure of aparatus, or a lapse of duty on the part of trusted men. Until a thorough enquiry has been made it will be impossible to say where the fault lies, and in the meanwhile the horror remains.

PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

The Premiers of the various States of the Commonwealth, with their Treasurers, will meet in Melbourne next week with the object of discussing in conference numerous matters of importance connected with the relationship of the individual Governments with the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister and Sir William Lyne will also be in attendance, although the fact that the differences of opinion between the Senate and the House of Representatives in respect to the tariff have not been adjusted will make it difficult for the Federal Ministers to spend much time with the delegates from the States. Incidentally, the assembling of the conference and the fact that the emissaries from South Australia will be the Acting-Premier and the Treasurer, will have the effect of placing the political destinies of this community under the sole control of Mr. O'Loughlin for a fortnight. During that period he will be acting not only in his own capacity as head of the Departments of Crown Lands, Agriculture, and the Northern Territory, but also for each of his companions in the Cabinet. The responsibility of our representatives at the Federal Conference, nevertheless, will be much greater than that of the single member of the Government left behind. The list of subjects which is to be brought forward is both long and full of significance, and if the State ambassadors engaged in the task of bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion could finalise the negotiations in respect to each one of them, they would perform the best fortnight's work yet accomplished in the history of the Australian nation. It may be safely hypothecated, however, that much will remain to be done when the time for an adjournment comes. Not only is there divergence of interest and view between the States and the Commonwealth in respect to many of the subjects which press for settlement, but the States are not fully persuaded in their own mind concerning them. The whole question of the financial inter-dependence of the State and the Commonwealth have to be debated and adjudicated upon. The Braddon clause, which governs the return of the revenue from the transferred departments, after the Commonwealth has deducted the amount it is entitled to retain under the Constitution, is given the place of honor, and rightly so. The period of ten years, for which it was enacted, will expire in less than three years, and, unless some alternative scheme is agreed upon between the States and the Federation, the local Treasurers will be left, so far as the revenue derived from Customs and Excise duty is concerned, at the mercy of the Central Legislature. Although the constituents of State and Federal members are the same people, the various Governments are unwilling that such a position of uncertainty should be their lot and they are pressing for some arrangement which shall ensure them in the receipt of a regular and sufficient income. The transfer of existing debts and the raising of fresh loans form another problem waiting solution, while the agenda paper contains numerous other items calculated to exercise and perplex the minds of the Premiers. No one can reasonably expect that they will be able entirely to dispose of the menu provided, but it is hoped that they will make substantial progress towards settlement in respect to some at least of the chief subjects demanding their attention.

HORSES FOR INDIA.

The strong demand from India and the East for Australian horses of the proper type still exists, and in fact appears to be growing in intensity, so much so that the Australian horse-breeder to-day should be able to get within measurable distance of the wool king and the wheat producer as a man of substance. That is if he breed a sufficient number of horses. South Australia boasts a "cattle king," why not a horse monarch also? All authorities agree that the far northern country is admirably adapted for breeding purposes, and but for the fact that people starting in the industry must obviously wait three or four years before they can expect their first returns, it is probable that hundreds of horse-breeders would now be availing themselves of the high prices ruling. At Manila, in the Philippines last February Australian horses were very conspicuous at the local show. An active demand exists there for light double and single harness and saddle horses, ladies' hacks, and hunters, as well as for horses suitable for light cavalry purposes. There are also 1,500 Australian horses wanted this year in the Philippines alone for army remounts. One Australian gentleman, who has recently travelled extensively, states that there is a growing demand all over the Orient for a good stamp of horse, and advises Australians to be on the alert and keep in touch with eastern Agents. Australian cattle also are coming into prominence in the islands mentioned, and are to be represented at the next Manila show. A consignment of dairy cattle from the Commonwealth has already been ordered, and should these turn out satisfactorily, in all probability there will be a good demand next year for Australian Shorthorns. The markets are ready, and it behoves Australians to see that the produce is forthcoming, and that it is of the proper standard.

A JOURNALIST'S WILL.

The will of the late Mr. David Syme was lodged for probate on the 16th instant. The Victorian estate is valued at £879,535, being £240, 466 realty and £630,069 personalty. The testator bequeathes to his widow all the household effects and the residences at Kew and Mordialloc, together with an annuity of £3,000; and to his daughter £25,000. Liberal allowances are made to certain employes. The executors are directed to set apart within three years of the testator's death £50,000, as a perpetual trust fund, to be called "The David Syme Charitable Trust," and to apply the net interest income to any free library, or museum, or any public institution for the promotion of science and art. The charitable purposes to be assisted under the fund must be connected or identified with the city of Melbourne. The bequests include £10,000 free of probate duty to Geoffrey Syme son of the testator, £1,000 to a nephew, George Adlington Syme; an annuity of £100 to a niece, Mary Martha Johnson; £1,000 to Mary Jane Lormer, a niece; and £1,000 to Jane Mary Johnson, a niece. The remainder of the estate is to be held as a trust estate for the benefit of Mr. Syme's five sons, and thereafter for their children. The testator directs that the newspaper business shall remain in the possession of the sons until the death of the last survivor, when the distribution of the estate is to take place. The income from the Tarrawarra property, containing about 3,800 acres, is to go to the testator's daughter, Lucy Mac-Alister, and after her death to her children. An amount of £700 is to be expended in the construction of a family vault in or over the testator's grave, in the form of a Doric temple.

SYDNEY LABOUR CONGRESS.

The strength of the Socialist element in the Labour movement was tested by a vote taken at Sydney on Sunday at the Labour Congress, on a motion for the adoption of the preamble and constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World as a basis of the labour organisation in this State. There was a frank admission that in adopting the motion the Congress would adopt the Socialist objective. The opponents of the motion contended that the lines of the Labour movement in Australia were sound lines, and that it would be most unwise to undo the work of years in order to adopt a scheme that had nothing in common with the practical needs of to-day. Eventually, by 55 votes to 23, the Congress carried an amendment, approving of the federation of the whole of the labour organisations of Australasia, with a view to ensuring industrial peace through united action. When the numbers were announced, a call of "three cheers for the Labour Party" was responded to with enthusiasm. The Socialists replied with three cheers for Socialism. The delegates from Newcastle strongly supported the motion, and it may be remembered that Mr. P. Bowling, the president of the Miners' Federation, brought forward a somewhat similar proposal at the conference of mining delegates and representatives of the different coal mining centres some time since. It, however, did not meet with acceptance. Those who opposed the motion at the Congress contended that Labour conditions in America and Australia were different. Here there was a Labour Party with considerable party influence, while in America such a body did not exist. The delegates were urged not to allow themselves to be carried away in pursuit of an ideal which, even under the most favourable circumstances, could not be relied on for many years. "Capital and labour," said one delegate, "must go hand in hand," and he denounced the "pistol-at-the-head" method for the settlement of industrial matters. "All unions would be thrown into chaos by the adoption of the motion," said another delegate. Mr. Biggars, of Newcastle, who strenuously supported the motion, said that the spirit of unionism needed to be aroused, for workers were pitted against each other. This was the case when the northern miners were on strike, the southern and western miners continuing the work, and to derive benefit from the misfortunes of their brethren who were fighting the battle for all the miners. The discussion was conducted at times with a great deal of warmth, but in the end the Socialists were found to be in a decided minority.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The Federal Government is determined to pass the Surplus Revenue Bill this session, and to set aside the major portion of the money that will be "saved" during the remaining two months of the present financial year as an instalment to the new trust fund out of which Federal old age pensions will be paid. The payment of the pensions will begin in July, 1909. Fears were expressed last week in certain quarters that a decision of this kind would involve the crippling of the Government's scheme for the creation of an Australian National Guard. It was pointed out that the additional estimates contained the item, "Harbor and coastal defences, £250,000," and it was hinted that provision for pensions was incompatible with the voting of a quarter of a million in 1908 for torpedo boats and submarines. Careful calculations were, however, made for the Commonwealth Treasurer on Thursday last, and these showed that a large sum of money for the pensions fund would be available before 30th June, without involving any abandonment of the Government's 1908 naval programme. These calculations have been made on a very conservative basis, and can only be upset by some industrial and economic disaster, of which there are no signs at present discoverable. In any case, if the £250,000 for the coastal navy were voted within the next fortnight not a penny of it could be spent till the new financial year. If, therefore, the Government should decide to wait till next session before asking Parliament to vote the money no bargain would be broken, nor would the Government's schemes suffer. Indeed, as the new Defence Bill and Naval Agreement Act Amendment Bill are not to be submitted till later in the year, it would be highly inconvenient to attempt to secure this session a financial vote which virtually affected measures which are not to be even circulated till next session.

AUSTRALIAN SOLAR OBSERVATORY.

As a result of communications between the Prime Minister, the International Union for Solar Research, and Mr. Duffield, a South Australian scientist now working at Manchester University, favourable consideration is being given by the Minister of Home Affairs to a proposal to establish an Australian solar observatory. It has been recognised for some time by those engaged in investigating solar phenomena that a link is wanting, and that link would be supplied by systematic solar study in the Southern Hemisphere. At the last conference of the International Union, already referred to, held at the Meudon University, near Paris, in May last a motion was unanimously carried, at the suggestion of Sir J. Norman Lockyer welcoming the prospect of the establishment of a solar institution within the Commonwealth. As illustrating the practical value of solar-study, in one of his letters to Mr. Deakin, Mr. Duffield points out that a considerable amount of importance has been attached to the coincidence of the fluctuations of the annual rainfall with the recent eleven year period of the sun spots. Many scientists trace a relation between solar phenomena and the electrical conditions of the earth's atmosphere, especially in connection with magnetic storms The Minister of Home Affairs expects to receive a report on the proposed observatory from the Commonwealth Meteorologist within the next few days.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

FEAR FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Manifesto Issued.

TRAITORS TO HOME RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

The executive of the Irish League has issued a manifesto vigorously condemning the Irish support given to the Unionist candidates in the Manchester and Wolverhampton bye-elections owing to the fear that Catholic schools would be endangered.

The manifesto denounces the advisers of such a course as traitors to the Home Rule cause. The Irish Party has hitherto safeguarded, and has never been more confident of its ability to safeguard the schools, but the continuance of such disloyalty will undermine the League's power of fighting on their behalf.

PRETORIA CONFERENCE.

Natal's Vehement Protest.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Natal vehemently opposes the resolution passed by the Conference of Self-Governing Colonies, at Pretoria, in favour of closer union, and complains of the Conference ignoring Natalians, who will not be coerced.

The Conference has adjourned until May 26th, when it will reassemble at Capetown.

It is hoped that experts will, in the meanwhile, settle differences concerning tariffs and railway rates.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KURDS.

Active Resistance Expected.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Reports received in St. Petersburg state that the Kurds are making elaborate preparations to resist the punitive expedition under General Snarsky, which is at present detained on the border.

THE YUNNAN REBELS.

Reinforcements Despatched.

LONDON, MAY 11.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Shanghai states that owing to the successes of the rebels in Yunnan under Sunyaben, strong reinforcements are being despatched.

RAILWAYS IN THE BALKANS.

Troops Protect the Survey Party.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Engineers who are to make the surveys for the railway between Uvac and Mitrovitza have gone thither. Three squadrons of Turkish cavalry have also gone to maintain order.

A NEW TELEPHONE.

Successful use of Iron Wires.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A Russian engineer has successfully tested an invention for long distance telephoning over iron wires. The speakers were heard distinctly between St, Petersburg and Vilna, a distance of 712 versts.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

LONDON, MAY 11.

A telegram to the "Times," from Peking, states that it is expected that Japan will withdraw her veto with regard to the Fakumen Railway, provided that China agrees to connect Fakumen with a point on the South Manchurian Railway.

China will probably accept this condition, provided that others are not imposed. There is thus a reasonable prospect of a satisfactory settlement.

AMERICA AND INDIANS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

A telegram to the "Times", from Washington, states that two persons responsible for the death of an Indian immigrant in Oregon in November last, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and another to six years' penal servitude.

The result is considered satisfactory, because it was feared that racial prejudice might secure an acquittal.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, MAY 11.

H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has arrived in London.

DEATH OF MAJOR LOGAN.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Major Logan, who was wounded in the late fighting with the Dervishes in the Blue Nile Province, has since died.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 11,

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Condie Stephen.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Dutt on Anarchism.

ITS DEVELOPMENT FORESEEN.

STRONG ACTION URGED.

REWARDS TO POLICEMEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

Mr. Gokhale was welcomed at Charing Cross by Mr. Nevinson and numbers of young Indians.

He informed Reuter's representative that he hoped to see Viscount Morley in connection with reform schemes.

Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, in the course of an interview, said :—" The development of Anarchism in India has been foreseen. It is the result of a growing feeling among discontented Indians that the Government is not trying to solve the present day political problems.

" Until a large measure of self-government is granted, crime is sure to increase."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The awards distributed to the Mozufferpore Police yesterday were as follows :—

Sub-Inspector Mandalal Banerjee, Rs. 1,000.
Sub-Inspector Chatur Vedi Sarma, Rs. 500.
Head Constable Zamir Ahmed Khan, Rs. 500.

The two constables, Shevpershad Misser and Fatih Singh, who arrested Khudiram Bose, received Rs, 1,250 each.

At the Mozufferpore meeting, last evening, over which the Maharaja of Darbhanga presided, resolutions expressing sympathy with Mr. Kennedy were passed. The third resolution expressed its strong condemnation of the inflamatory writing and speeches as likely to incite the people to defy British authority, law and order, and considered it urgent that such steps should be taken by Government as it deemed proper, to stop such writing and speeches.

The Behar Moslem League also passed resolutions to the same effect, being slightly more emphatic.

The police, yesterday, searched the " Bande Mataram" office and seized books and papers, etc., on a charge of sedition. The police also searched the residence, in Wellington Square, of Subodh Chandra Malik, and it is said that, in the next few days, other houses will be searched. This has been known for some time, and nobody believes that anything will be found, as any incriminatory document must have been destroyed or put away.

The police believe that a good portion of the bombs and explosives, manufactured at the Manicktola factory, have been removed to other parts of the country.

The "Jugantur" newspaper has resumed its violent writing, and in fact openly appealed to murder in its issue last Saturday.

The bail of Phanindra Chandra Mitter, printer and publisher of the "Jugantur," who is awaiting his trial on a charge of publishing seditious articles, was cancelled this morning by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Alipore police yesterday surrounded the houses of Bhupendra Narain Dutt and other zamindars of Mozilpore, but withdrew after a couple of hours without taking any action.

LATER.

Some further arrests in connection with the bomb outrage have been made. On Sunday at Serampore a schoolmaster named Reshiease Kunjilal was arrested and at Khulna a native constable from Calcutta arrested Sudhir Kumar Sircar under section 121, Indian Penal Code.

A man named Nibaran Chunder Bagchi was arrested on Saturday evening by the French police at Chandernagore as he could not give a satisfactory account of himself.

A raid was also made on the National School, Khulna, on Saturday, but nothing was found.

A number of threatening letters have been received during the past week by Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate

The gist of these is to call upon him to resign his post, and a threat is held out that if he refused to do so he will be shattered by a bomb.

An application was made this morning before the District Magistrate of Alipore for the release on bail, of Bejoy Kumar Nag, who was arrested in a house in the precincts of which were found arms and explosives, and that persons living with him in this house went out in order to commit offences with explosives. The application was refused.

EXPECTED AFGHAN LOOT.

Prompt Action Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 11.

About the end of April H. M. S. " Hyacinth" left Bushire hurriedly for Jask, where it was expected that a force of Afghans, numbering about 3,000, was marching to loot Jask, in retaliation for the late seizure of arms and ammunition by H. M. S. " Proserpine." On arrival there, it is stated, the war vessel landed marines and a machine gun, and in conjunction with the gunboats "Sphinx " and "Proserpine" and a company of native troops from Karachi proceeded to put the station in a state of defence. Later on the arrival of some more native troops, despatched by special mail, the " Hyacinth " withdrew the marines and weighed anchor, it is presumed, for Muscat, leaving Jask in a perfect state of defence in charge of the troops and the two gunboats. The small party of British residents is still having an anxious time of it.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. " Oriental " with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's s. s. " Multan " left for Colombo and Australia also at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

DEFINITE SANCTION.

Cholera Spreading.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The reply of the Amir to the Government of India's remonstrance has reached Simla. It expresses regret at what has occurred, and states that stringent orders have been issued for the return of all Afghan subjects.

The situation, meanwhile, continues unchanged upon the Mohmand Border. The Mad Mullah is still active in the Swat Valley; but has not succeeded in collecting any considerable following, and everything elsewhere continues quiet.

General Willcocks is on his way to meet such of the Mohmand "jirgas" as have come in ; but the defiant attitude of some of the more important sections of the tribe leaves little hope of a peaceful settlement.

General Willcocks has two Brigades, under Generals Anderson and Barrett, already upon the border, and General Ramsay's Brigade (consisting of the Munster Fusiliers, the 21st and 22nd Punjabis and the 40th Pathans, also the Seaforth Highlanders) advance from Peshawar to-morrow.

Some sporadic cases of cholera exist in the villages along the border, also in the Peshawar Bazaar ; but few cases have so far been reported amongst the troops.

SIMLA, MAY 11.

A statement is published by some Indian journals to-day to the effect that an expedition into the Mohmand country has been definitely sanctioned ; but this is premature. At present it can only be said that General Willcocks is proceeding to Shabkadr to interview such "jirgas " as have come in ; that General Anderson's and Barrett's Brigades stand ready upon the border, and that General Ramsay's Brigade at Peshawar is in reserve.

Cholera has spread from the Peshawar Bazaar to some of the villages on the Mohmand frontier ; but only a few isolated cases have so far occurred amongst the followers attached to the moveable columns.

Colonel Birdwood, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has gone as Chief of the Staff with the Mohmand Field Force now mobilised upon the Peshawar border.

The "jirgas" which have come in to Shabkadr do not prove to belong to the more important sections of Mohmands, and yesterday's negotiations with them do not suggest the possibility of any satisfactory settlement. An announcement may be expected to-day or to-morrow as to what course will be taken.

LATER.

I hear from Peshawar that General Willcocks arrived at Shabkadr yesterday afternoon, also that two brigades marched yesterday from Peshawar to Nagauman and that an advance into the Mohmand country is expected within the next day or two.

There have been only about half a dozen cases of cholera amongst the troops so far. The Mohmands are stated to be making preparations to oppose our advance, but the principal difficulty anticipated is that of water-supply. The enemy's crops are now partially cut.

A Press Communique issued says that the Mullahs are again making efforts to win over the Mamunds, Salarzais, Chasarmungis and others of Bajaur. It is not yet known whether their efforts have met with any measure of success, but Nagagai, Dir and Swat are loyal and are concerting measures to checkmate the mullahs. The Khan Khel " jirga " have issued a proclamation to the effect that the Sartor Fakir's programme is opposed to the doctrines of Islam and calculated to harm the people and that they will have nothing to do with it. Some of the Upper Swat tribes are reported to have put the Sartor Fakir under supervision to prevent his moving the Gandab and Kamalis Halimzais, and Pindial. The Mohmands were received by General Willcocks at Shabkadr on the 10th May and were dismissed as they were not representattive of the Mohmand tribe. At a " jirga " held on the 9th May the Afridis definitely decided not to rise against the British unless the latter first broke the peace with them. They also decided to fine any one making mischief. In Tirah all is quiet and on the frontier and no military operations have taken place.

THE AMIR'S COMPLACENCE.

We notice, says the "Pioneer," that a plea has been put forward on behalf of the Amir that in the matter of the recent outbreaks on the Frontier he is not only doing as much as he can but as much as he dare. It is suggested that this may be his reply to the remonstrance of the Government of India ; but one important point is overlooked. The Afghan tribesmen and militia who assisted the Mohmands and afterwards invaded the Khyber were, for the first time in the history of our border wars, liberally supplied with rifles and ammunition. These must have come mainly from the Kabul arsenal, and the central Government could readily have stopped the supply. The late Amir, seeing the danger that would arise if the tribes became well armed, kept the strictest control over his magazines, the issue of ammunition even to the regular army being on the most meagre scale. The loss of rifles or cartridges by soldiers was punishable with death ; and, in this way, an effective check was established against the illicit sale of arms But within the past few weeks ammunition has been obtainable in Ningrahar at one-eighth of its normal price, and this points to something more than negligence on the part of the Kabul authorities. There must have been "issues" from the arsenals there, and the Amir will have to explain under whose sanction these were made. He may, of course, evade the question and give a reply in general terms that his subjects got out of control ; but when the news-service with Kabul is re-established on ordinary lines evidence will doubtless be forthcoming as to the true facts of the case. This point is one that must be pressed by the Government of India, for the Amir cannot shirk the obligations which he has accepted under treaty-agreements. If his authority was so weak that he could not prevent the forwarding of arms and ammunition to the *lashkars* which the Sufi Saheb and other mullahs had got together, his position must now be almost a precarious one. We may admit that his difficulties are great, when there is an appeal to the fanaticism of tribesmen like the Mohmands, Khugianis and Shinwaris; but he has always a large military force at Kabul, and cannot have been brought under any compulsion to open the gates of his arsenals. In the past he has made a grievance out of the prohibition against the importation of arms into Afghanistan, but there will be stronger reasons than ever to uphold this policy if it appears that he cannot control their distribution when a crisis arises on the Frontier. The Indian Government have suffered enough by the smuggling of rifles into independent tribal country without having to face the further danger of the indiscriminate arming of fanatics in Afghanistan itself.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Official Report.

TABLET SYSTEM FAULTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The official report on the recent Ghaziabad Railway accident shows that the number of casualties was considerably larger than at first stated.

Both the drivers were found to have tablets authorising their going forward, showing that some failure of the safety apparatus must have occurred; and a committee of electrical and mechanical experts from the principal railway companies, including the representative in India of Messrs. Tyers, the patentees of the apparatus, is to assemble to look further into this matter.

The tablet system of working was introduced between Ghaziabad and Dasna in 1902 and has been working without any accident ever since. To appreciate what occurred it will be useful to briefly describe the tablet system of working, of which there are several kinds, the principle of working being the same in each, the difference being in details of construction of the machines. The system under which single lines of railway were universally working in the past was the written line clear system. Under this system if A was required to be run from station A to station B in the first instance A would telegraph to B for permission to run the train from A to B. If B agreed he replied to A, then filled in a line clear form authorizing the particular train in question to run from A to B. This line clear both the station master at A and the guard of the train signed, and it was handed to the driver by a properly authorized person as his authority to run his train over the section A and B. This system was used for a great many years in India, but as traffic increased and as improvements were taken in hand, it has in many places been superseded by the tablet system. The defects in the written line clear system were (1) it took a long time to get a line clear if the full details prescribed were properly telegraphed; (2) with a busy traffic a station master was liable, if he had written up his books carefully, to make mistakes and give a line clear when he should not have; and (3) it was almost impossible to prove in the case of two stations both giving line clear for one section that each station master had not properly received permission from the other. The tablet system theoretically removed all these defects and the system is this :—Each station on a length is fitted with a machine worked electrically between two stations, each machine containing a certain number of tablets, in some cases flat discs and in others small staves or balls to an engine driver. The handing to him of one of these tablets is to give him permission to run over the section it refers to in the same way as the written line clear gave this permission, the tablet being substituted for the written line clear. The procedure for working the system followed in the first stage is the same as the written line clear system. If A wishes to run a train to B the station master at A communicates by means of an electric bell to B certain signals which intimates to B that A is asking line clear for a train to run from A to B. If B agreess, he returns certain bell signals, adjusts his own machines, and A can withdraw a tablet from his machine, and this being done, it should then be impossible for B to extract a tablet from his machine until the tablet which had been extracted and given to the driver at A was handed by the driver to the station master at B. On receipt of this tablet by B and on it being placed in the machine equilibrium is again restored, and either B or A with each other's permission is able to withdraw one tablet from either machine as trains have to be worked. In the case of this accident both A and B extracted tablets from their machines about the same time and each handed the tablet so received to the respective drivers of the two trains, who were therefore duly authorized to travel over the same section in opposite directions, resulting in the disastrous collision which occurred. The cause of the accident was therefore the machines at Ghaziabad and Dasna each delivering a tablet about the same time, when, if they had been properly working, this should have been an impossibility. There is no question that both tablets were issued, as they were found among the wreckage of the trains, and the machines at each station were found with the slide which delivers the tablet fully opened—an impossible condition if the machines had been properly working. How it was that two tablets could be extracted at the same time has now to be investigated, and a committee of electrical and signalling experts will at once be assembled to thoroughly investigate the matter. At this stage, pending the result of the enquiry, it would not be advisable to express a too definite opinion as to how this came about.

The Railway Board have issued instructions for the assembly, at Delhi, of a committee under the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow, as President, and with the Electrical and Signal Engineers of the East Indian Railway, G. I. P. Railway and North-Western Railway, and the Signal Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, as members, the agents in India for the sale of the tablet machines installed at Ghaziabad and Dasna to be also invited to attend to investigate the circumstances under which the machines in question failed and to ascertain what can be done to prevent a recurrence of such a grave mishap. The Railway Board have also addressed the Agents and Managers of all railways in India enumerating various precautions which are to be taken pending the submission of a report of this expert committee to prevent the recurrence of such mishaps, which in the case of the Ghaziabad instance has had such appalling results.

Guard Reid in the recent Ghaziabad accident, although injured, pluckily rescued, at great risk, driver Blanchett from the burning *debris*. He also rescued several other injured passengers and was applauded by two European passengers in the train. Mr. Plunkett, Traffic Inspector, is not missing. A telegram from his father at Moradabad says he is at home. His family were much concerned when they received a report of his death.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE. The latest issue of a Vernacular rag called the " Hind Swarajya" has been placed in my hands. The motto of the paper runs as follows :—" Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery ? Forbid it, Almighty God ! I know not what course others may take, but as for me—liberty or give me death" ; and on this theme the editor has concocted a leading article which frankly lays down that the bomb outrages in Bengal are the natural outcome of the Partition of Bengal, combined with the hanging of Udaya Patni, the conviction of constitutional (sic) journalists, the rape case at Rawalpindi, the police outrages in Calcutta and Mymensing, Captain Kemp's chastisement of a boy at Cocanada and last but not least the Caucus in Bombay. The editor has been at pains to insert in his article a reference to every " cause celebre" during the last two years, and openly instructs his readers in the doctrine that the recent outrages and the discoveries made by the Calcutta police are directly traceable to the inhuman policy of the Government of India. Nevertheless the article is so worded that it is open to question whether any prosecution for sedition could stand ; and it is only when you look closely into the Vernacular columns of the paper that you find the motive underlying the phraseology of the leading article. Here one finds the matter dealt with far less ambiguously, and the assurance given in those columns that before long the Deccan will, like Calcutta or Muzaffarpur, be the scene of a similar struggle for liberty is calculated to prepare and inflame minds that have already been worked upon by the more subtle teaching of the leading article.

It has been stated that there are persons, possessing a fair knowledge and experience of India and its people, who declare that the Deccan is practically free from the disease of anarchism which has pervaded Bengal. Sedition there may be, they say; but there will be no bomb-throwing in Western India, and there are no explosives stored there. Time alone can show whether they are correct in their belief. Leaving the matter of bomb-throwing aside, the policy of the Deccan malcontents coincides completely with the policy of the Bengali nihilists. On both sides of India there are men of means who apparently provide funds and control the organization ; and both in Bengal and the Deccan those men with one or two exceptions never place their own necks in the noose but get their objects carried out by half-educated boys and youths whom a little skilful oratory can seduce into the paths of sedition and murder. No one can suppose for a moment that the individuals whom the Calcutta police have arrested and who have while in custody made such frank confessions of their own culpability are the persons really responsible for the recent anarchical outrages. They are merely the catspaws and have certainly been tutored to take all the blame upon their own shoulders in the hope that the authorities will thereby be blinded to all that lies behind and will be satisfied that they have really reached the root of the mischief. One of the most detestable features of the policy of the Extremist Party on both sides of India is this of putting forward raw boys to carry out the plans formulated by the secret leaders of the party. Cowardice of the meanest kind can go no further than this.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. The Corporation managed to get through a certain amount of business at its last meeting ; but it is to be feared that it will have no chance of completing the May agenda before the much-needed hot weather recess commences. Anyhow if an adjournment is decided upon at Monday's sitting the vexatious question of Standard Time will be happily shelved for the time being, and the mover of the proposition on this subject will have leisure to consider whether it would not bring him greater fame to introduce a time of his own, in the same way, that Hindu potentates of past ages were wont to introduce an era of their own. One of the best speeches delivered during last week's sitting was that of Mr. Ghanil al V. Mehta on the subject of popularising Municipal loans to a larger extent. He had his facts at his finger-ends and went straight to the point at issue, namely whether the present system of having the interest paid through the Bank is not rather wasteful and distinctly inconvenient to the public. Provided that a proper staff is appointed to cope with the work, there seems no prima-facie reason why interest on Municipal debentures should not be paid departmentally in the same way as interest on Port Trust debentures.

Speaking of the Port Trust, I am reminded of Mr. R. B. Mantri's question regarding unlicensed bullock stables at Thakurdwar Road. His references to this particular stable are intimately connected with the general question of the stabling of bullocks and carts in this City. At the present moment one would probably not be far wrong in saying that the majority of carts and bullocks are stabled in unlicensed premises for the very good reason that the licensed premises are wholly inadequate to house the enormous number employed in the trade of the City. The Municipal Commissioner is in a difficult position. He is probably aware that existing stables are grossly insanitary and are located higgledy-piggledy all over the residential area ; and yet he cannot very well refuse to countenance their existence or to issue licenses to them without seriously upsetting trade. The Port Trust would be the first party to complain if the Municipal authorities suddenly refused as they would be perfectly justified in doing, to recognise the present unlicensed stables and insisted upon all bullocks and carts being stabled say, at Sewri or Sion ; and their complaints would be immediately echoed by the Chamber of Commerce. Yet considering the fact that nearly all the bullocks and carts in Bombay are employed in the docks it stands to reason that the Port Trust ought to be prepared to set apart suitable sites on the boundaries of their property for the location of bullock stables, and thus aid the Municipality in the only way possible to remove the existing scandal. This has been represented to the Port Trust already ; but unfortunately that body at the present time considers its duty to the City stops short of granting any accommodation to the animals and vehicles employed in carrying goods from its docks, and apparently is perfectly satisfied to hold tight to its vacant lands and let the health of the City go to perdition. Probably one of the most crying needs of Bombay at this moment is the proper and sanitary accommodation of its milch-cattle, bullocks and hack-victoria horses at a distance from the residential and business quarters. The first-named animals ought to be removed to the north of the Island, or even to Salsette, provided the railways can undertake to bring the milk-supply into the City with regularity and expedition ; the horses might be stabled in selected spots in each ward ; while the bullocks ought obviously to find stables upon the western portion of the Port Trust estate and in close proximity therefore to the centres where they are daily employed in the largest numbers. If this were done there would be an end to justifiable complaints from residential areas such as that brought forward by Mr. Mantri.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE. The very large number of people who crowd along Medows Street and the Esplanade at any hour between 5 and 6-30 p.m. every day must be thanking their stars that the top-storey of the corner house collapsed during the busiest part of the day when they were all at work in their offices. It is difficult to gauge the loss of life that would have occured had the building fallen at half-past five. So far expert opinion as to the cause of the fall has not been published, and it is impossible for a casual wayfarer to diagnose the case with any certainty. The house is apparently a fairly old one and the odds are that the roof was not properly supported when built with the result that it settled and forced out the walls on both sides. Only on some such supposition as this can one account for the fact that the lower stories are standing intact. It is to be hoped that the new building bye-laws, upon which the Corporation are now sitting, will be introduced without delay and will obviate future occurrences of this character.

THE CONVERSION OF THREE PER CENT. GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department :—" In December 1900 a petition signed by all the principal holders of 3 per cent. Government Paper in India was addressed to the Government of India praying that Government should offer them the opportunity of incorporating their holdings into

(*a*) the 3 1/2 per cent. loan of 1854-5 repayable in 1904 at option of Government, on payment by them of the difference in interests up to that time, together with any cash payment that may be deemed reasonable in the circumstances, or

(*b*) as an alternative that they may be allowed the opportunity of converting their 3 per cent. holdings into the 3 1 2 per cent. issue of 1900, on the cash payment by them of the difference of interests for such a period as is reasonable and just, and as may be agreed upon.

2. In October 1901 the Government of India replied as follows :—

"With reference to the Memorial, forwarded with your letter of February 5, 1901, signed by the Bank of Bengal and others, subscribers to, and holders of, the Government Promissory Notes of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, praying for an opportunity of incorporating their holdings into the 3 1 2 per cent. loan of 1854-1855 or that of 1900-1901, I am directed to say that, after communicating with the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided not to take any step for the present in the direction desired by the Memorialists. I am to request that you will communicate this decision to the signatories to the Memorial."

3. My Committee have recently been favoured with a copy of the letter addressed to you by the Madras Chamber on this subject. In their letter the Madras Chamber submit that the position calls for some action being taken and suggest that holders of the 3 per cent. Loan be allowed to convert to 3½ per cent. at the rate of Rs. 85·70 3½ per cent Paper for 100 3 per cent. and they point out that conversion at this rate, while leaving the interest charged to the country unchanged, would reduce the capital indebtedness and give the holders of 3 per cent Paper a marketable security in place of an unmarketable one.

4. My Committee consider that this proposal made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, being more definite and on a sounder financial basis than that contained in the Memorial submitted in 1900, is both reasonable and fair and should commend itself to Government.

5. In supporting it, my Committee would make the alternative suggestion that holders should be allowed to convert into 3¼ per cent. by surrendering their 3 per cent. plus a payment in cash of Rs. 14·30 per cent., which represents the capital necessary to provide the additional ½ per cent. in interest, taking 3½ per cent. Paper at par as the Madras Chamber have done and is more advantageous to Government than taking 3½ per cent. Paper at the current rate of to-day.

6. My Committee's object in making this alternative suggestion is to put before Government the option of putting through the operation in the way most suitable to them.

7. As the present market rates for 3 per cents and 3½ per cents are 78 and 96 5 8 respectively—a difference of 18 3/8 per cent—some explanation may seem necessary to support their proposal for conversion at a smaller difference. The explanation is that the difference in current market rates is quite exceptional that the rate for 3 per cent. Government Paper is quite nominal in the absence of buyers and that the market for them is so discredited that although 3 per cent. Paper gives a better yield in interest than 3 1 2 per cent. Paper at present quotations, buyers are not attracted and that the amount of 3 per cent. Paper offered in the market is comparatively small. No advantage would be gained by the great majority of holders through the conversion beyond that of obtaining a marketable security.

8. In conclusion, my Committee trust that, considering the present depressed state of the market for 3 per cent. Paper and in view of the fact, as stated by the Madras Chamber, that this 3 per cent. Loan is still largely held by original investors, Government will now see its way to moving in the matter on the lines above indicated and thus relieve the hardship entailed on holders under existing conditions.

ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

Accused Found Guilty.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 11.

Very late, on Saturday last, the trial of Srinivasalu, before the Chief Court of Mysore, in connection with the murder of the woman Lakki in Bangalore City, about two years ago, was closed, the Court reserving judgment. The charges against the convicts originally accused with him had been withdrawn, to enable them to give evidence against Srinivasalu.

Admirable speeches were made for the defence and prosecution, and the Judge's summing up was lucid.

The jury retired for seven minutes and the Assessors unanimously found the accused guilty of abetment of murder and guilty of robbery. They drew the Judge's attention to the youth and inexperience of the accused, and expressed the belief that he was a simpleton and allowed himself to be drawn into the vortex of crime, under the influence of a desperate and unscrupulous band.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Marathon Trial.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

"The most interesting race at the distance ever run." This was the description given the ten miles running championship at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by many old timers, who know much of athletics. No fewer than 37 of the 40 entrants went to the post, A. Underwood the holder (who has not yet got over an accident to his foot) being the most notable absentee. After going a few miles the race was confined to A. Duncan of Kendall, four miles' champion, J. E. Deakin, of London, the Southern Counties Cross-country champion, T. Jack, the ten miles' Scottish champion, M. Conway, Yorkshire Cross-country champion, A. J. Robertson of Peterborough, National Cross-country champion and W. Coles of Thrapston, Midland Cross-country champion. They kept in close company throughout, (save that Coles dropped behind for a bit, but drew up again towards the end) and entering the last lap, a few yards covered the lot. Duncan and Robertson showed best judgment and nicely sheltered themselves behind the others during the journey, but the former stole a march by getting "first run" when the bell rang. Robertson was then third and was left fully five yards, but the way he overhauled Duncan down the back straight, made it look as though he would win. He was not strong enough to maintain the effort however, and 120 yards from home his legs failed him, so that he barely staggered to the tape. Deakin finished the last furlong very strongly and was rapidly catching Duncan at the end and he might have won had he made his effort a little earlier. The others finished as written and while the winner did 53 mins. 40 3-5 secs. Coles, who was sixth, got home in 53 mins. 54 secs, and 21 competitors finished inside the hour. It should be added that a cold and strong wind was blowing, while the surface of the track is very loose, through the want of loam or clay as a top dressing to bind the cinders together.

Though Duncan won, it is by no means certain he is the best ten miler in the country. The writer feels confident that Robertson can do much better. He handicapped himself by running in canvas shoes with rubber soles, which do not lend themselves to a fast finish. Worse than this, he had competed in and won a three miles race the previous day, which naturally took the edge off, so to speak. Robertson is a thin spare man and requires careful nursing and building up just prior to a race and he would then have a reserve of strength for a big effort. We shall no doubt see some great racing among Duncan, Robertson, Deakin and possibly Underwood, during the summer and the four miles' championship ought to be a great race.

A FINE WALKER.

It is indeed satisfactory, in view of the Olympic Games, to have such a great walker as E. J. Webb, the latest winner of the seven miles championship honours. He had to beat 40 rivals on Saturday and did so in no uncertain manner, winning by 150 yards in 53 mins. 2 3-5 secs. Webb is an ex-soldier and went through the seige of Ladysmith, and here it may be added that his club mate, J. E. Deakin (who "ran up " for the ten miles) also wore His Majesty's uniform in South Africa during the last war there Particular interest centred in the reappearance of G. E. Larner, who holds the world's record of 53 mins. 50 4-5 secs. He is by no means fit yet and did not show the same free style as a few years ago; nevertheless the writer failed to see the slightest " lift " about his action and was surprised to see him disqualified.

THE MARATHON TRIAL.

Lord Desborough will start about 80 of Britain's finest long distance runners in the Marathon Trial Race from Windsor Castle to Wembley (22 3-4 miles) to-morrow and several men are expected to put up a big performance. In such a race there are bound to be many upsets of form and some of the cracks will break down ; so that "spotting the winner" takes a lot of doing. F. Appleby, the world's record holder for 15 miles and who has had six months' steady training, is the popular fancy and is very likely to fulfil expectations. The writer thinks he will find chief opposition from F. Lord, A. Wyatt, W. F. Clarke, G. Pearce, F. S. Thompson, R. Eglinton, T. Johnson and W. H. Brooks, and he likes them best in the order given.

A COMING CHAMPION.

A feature of the Easter Holiday Cycle Meetings was the fine form shown by a novice named C. Ransom of the Adelphi C. C., London. This young rider won both the half and one mile handicaps at the Annerley C. C. Meeting and in such a manner, that a brilliant future should be in store for him. He is a son of the Ransom, who in the eighties was one of the best professional sprint runners known and particularly fast for 50 yards.

The splendid riding of the Burmingham cracks has been another feature of recent race meets and the "fliers," who wear the Rovers C. C. colours, are indeed hot stuff. It is a bit early to judge yet, but at the moment there is no club able to put four such riders in the field as E. Payne, V. L. Johnson, E. V. Pratt and D. Hodgetts and these four Rovers ought to account for many honours during the season now fairly started.

Turning to professionals, T. Ellegard the wonderful Dane is once more in harness and he looks likely to again be right among the world's cracks. He was in the final of a big event at Paris on Sunday, but a fall put him out of court and enabled Poulain to score from Van den Born. Most of the Continental long distance cracks were engaged in the Paris-Roubaix Road Race, two Englishmen being included in the 90 entries. This resulted in favour of Van Houwaert of Holland, while Lorgeou (France), secured second honours by gaining a whole lap on Favert (France) in the final six laps, ridden on the Buffalo Velodrome.

BOXING.

Though Jewey Clark from South Africa made a plucky fight of it, he had to acknowledge defeat when meeting Tommy Burns at Paris recently. The champion soon showed his superior pace, and for a big man, his footwork is remarkable. Opinions are divided as to whether Burns "held off" for a time. It looked as though he used considerable caution until he had weighed up Clark's form, but once he had "placed" him, the Canadian went for his man. He found Clark a plucky and determined boxer and after it was all over, paid him a big compliment by declaring him to be the second best man he has yet met on this side—Gunner Moir being awarded the palm.

THE TURF.

Race-goers have had some remarkable experiences during the week. Bitterly cold winds with sleet and hail, was the sort of thing one had to put up with on Easter Monday, while a blizzard on Thursday compelled the abandonment of part of the programme at Newmarket. Of course the most interesting happening at headquarters was the appearance of Perrier in the Forty-Ninth Biennial Stakes. His Majesty's colt was opposed by four other rivals of which Olympus (conceding 7lbs) was the best known, but there was only one in it, viz. Perrier, the son of Persimmon, pleasing everyone by his nice smooth style. He is now in greater demand than ever for the Derby, but with the race presenting such an open appearance, the price (5 to 1) on offer seems a short one. His half brother Royal Realm is pleasing his connection and the writer would rather accept the longer odds obtainable about this crack. Perrier will no doubt be a lot fitter in a month, and indeed he will have to come on a lot yet before he pleases some sound critics.

There appears to be a great amount of uncertainty regarding the future of Sea Sick II. Naturally the presence of the French colt would greatly add to the interest in our Derby and in such an open year, M. Vanderbilt may decide to take a chance, particularly if his other crack (Schuyler) makes progress during the next few weeks.

The Queen's Prize was the chief event at the Kempton Park holiday meeting, and in this Glacis disposed of ten rivals and gave the colonial jockey F. Woolton an easy ride. Glacis was left at the post for the Liverpool Spring Cup and his victory at Kempton enabled some of his followers to make good their losses. Another big event on Bank Holiday was the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase of 2,000 sovs. at Manchester, in which Tom West was expected to go close. He fell in the Grand National when well up and on this form was supported for the race under notice. He was not fast enough, however, the spoils going to Sir Peter Walker's Albuera from Moonstruck and Tom West. An incident of the race was the fall of Agony (favourite) which broke its back, a sad loss to his owner Mr. M. Harper; as the horse had won five of his last six races and looked to be improving.

FOOTBALL.

The Celtic men were fully expected to win the final of the Scottish Cup, but the poor showing of St. Mirren proved very disappointing, Celtic retaining the trophy by a score of 5 goals to 1. The match was decided at Hampden Park and attracted 60,000 spectators and a "gate" of £1,465, so there is no mistaking the love of Glasgow enthusiasts for the game of "Soccer." Celtic also beat Hart of Midlothian in a League match on Monday by 6 goals to 1, and again look like landing the double—Cup and League Championship. Touching on Scottish League affairs, the Glasgow Rangers are finishing up well, they having beaten Port Glasgow (5—1) and Dundee (2—0) in their last two matches.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

It is now a certainty that Birmingham will have to go down to the Second Division and Notts County will probably be the other unfortunate. It is also assured that Bradford City will gain promotion from the Second to the First Division. The team beat (3—2) Derby County on visiting the latter and then conquered (2—0) Burnley on entertaining that Club. Derby also failed (1—0) at Grimsby and so lost all chance of promotion. Leicester Fosse and Oldham are having a keen struggle for second honours, the former having drawn (2—2) at Chesterfield and beaten (1—0) Clapton Orient on the latter's ground, while Oldham won (5—0) at Stockport and lost (2—1) on visiting Wolverhampton. Then came a meeting between Leicester and Oldham on the latter's ground, when a draw of one goal each was seen, which leaves the position of the leaders thus: Bradford 52 points for 37, Oldham 49 for 37, Leicester 48 for 36 and Fulham 47 for 36.

CUP TIES.

Upwards of 10,000 spectators witnessed the final of the Army Cup Tie at Aldershot, when the 4th King's Rifles beat the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers by 1 goal to 0. The Fusiliers had hard lines, as they actually netted the ball, only the whistle sounded for "cease fire" between its flight from the kicker's toe and the goal, owing to the injury to a Rifleman. Touching on military football, the Army Association has decided (by 156 votes to 22) to stick to the Football Association and not join the Amateur F.A. Wrexham was the scene of the Welsh Cup Final, which ended in Chester beating Connahs Quay by 3 goals to 1, after a keen game until near the end, when Chester gained the advantage.

We have also had a couple of Internationals to claim attention during the Easter holidays. A strong team of amateurs met Belgium at Brussels on Saturday and won by 8 goals to 2, while two days later at Berlin, the Englishmen beat All Germany by 5 goals to 1.

CRICKET.

Those who participated in the Surrey v. "Gentlemen of England" match at Kennington Oval this week ought to remember the experience, for cricket in a snowstorm is certainly a novelty. The Surrey men beat W. G. Grace's combination by an innings and 31 runs. Lees (97) was top scorer for Surrey and V. F. S. Crawford (91) did best for the losers, while the bowling honours went to S. E. Busher and J. N. Crawford, who took 4 wickets for 41 and 4 for 21 during the second venture of the scratch side. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, the new Captain of Surrey, had the misfortune to break his thumb during the match, so that he had to commence his honeymoon on Thursday with his arm in a sling.

IN GENERAL.

E. Diggle made a break of 629 during Wednesday's play against Hawerson, whom he is trying to concede 2,000 in 16,000 up.

The second annual International Hockey Match between England and France was played at Paris on Saturday and, to the general surprise, ended in a draw of two goals all.

Much is expected of the Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's latest racing yacht, built by Mr. W. Fife on the Clyde.

Reece beat Hawerson by 2672 points in their match of 13,000 points up, and on the final day made three breaks of over 300.

H. Taylor, the quarter, half and one mile swimming champion of England, competed with success in a 400 metres scratch race at Brussels, on Saturday.

Zbysco and Esson came to blows at Birmingham this week, following a disputed fall, which the former's manager awarded him, but which did not please the Scot.

INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS.

A return of the charges of the ecclesiastical establishments in India for 1906-1907, on account of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church of Rome, and other churches, was issued on April 22 The total charges in India amount to 18,82,900 rs., of which 16,66,930 went to the Church of England, 93,060 to the Church of Scotland, and 1,22,91 rs to the Church of Rome. There were, in addition, certain payments to chaplains and clergymen attached to or administering to British regiments, and an incomplete return is given comprising a number of fixed salaries without any charges for establishment.

ALTHOUGH the "boom" in the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry is over, its profits are still coming in. Mr. William Tattersall's last cotton trade circular contains a summary of the accounts of six companies which took stock for the quarter on the 31st March and ten others which have just taken stock for the half-year. The figures show an average profit of 24 67 per cent. per annum on the share capital, or 18·08 per cent. per annum on the share and loan capital combined, after allowing interest on loans. On the other hand, Mr. Tattersall has compared the market quotations of the shares of about 100 companies in the middle of October last with the corresponding quotations on the 1st April, and finds that there has been an aggregate depreciation of £670,000.

THE TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASES.

Committed to the Sessions.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

At Tinnevelly this morning, Subramania Siva and Chidambaram Pillay were brought up for commitment in the sedition case, before Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate. Subramania Siva submitted a long statement to the Court, which after some discussion was filed as an exhibit. In the course of his statement, he said he was sanguine of his mission to propagate *mukti*, which is freedom of soul from foreign control, and the ways to attain *mukti*. Accordingly he preached to his countrymen the gospel of Swaraj and the way to attain it, namely, boycott all that stands in the way of attaining Swaraj, passive resistance and national education. Cochin, the Travancore districts and Tinnevelly were the scences of his labours. He argued that the so-called notes of his speeches filed by the prosecution were incorrect, garbled and distorted. The statement concludes:—The most atrocious Arms Act was passed which deprived the natives of the soil from a free use of arms. Laws were passed in a land giving greater privileges to Europeans than natives of the soil. Under the name of various taxes the life blood of the people was sucked and famines, plague and internal dissensions made the country their permanent home. The fore most province of the country was divided into two against the wish of a whole nation, simply to divide and rule. Two eminent sons of the country were deported for no cause whatever shown, till now several leaders of the people were thrown into prison under a false pretext of law. The Armenian horrors were perpetrated, terrible riots and outrages committed in the country, mischievous laws and unreasonable orders were passed, and trials of criminal cases became mere farces. These inhuman and cruel measures of the Government made the people feel the absolute necessity for a change. It is but natural people should feel so. Saints have said that every right thinking man will work to put down vice and to establish virtue in its stead. Accordingly the people of India as are now trying to establish in place of this foreign government their Swaraj.

The Court then passed the orders committing Subramania Siva to the next Sessions on the following charge:—That he, on or about 23rd March, at Tuticorin in a public speech did bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India under section 124.

Similar charges are also framed in respect of the speeches of 25th February, 26th February and 5th March.

Chidambaram was charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the above offences.

Mr. Richmond then informed the Court that the prosecution intended to proceed against both Chidambaram and Siva by taking up the second sedition case first, so that the Court might issue the necessary processes against witnesses in the second case first.

The Court said it would bind over both accused for the opening day of the Sessions, which, his Honour understood, would be about the 3rd June.

Mr. Richmond then stated that the application put in by defence to examine several witnesses seemed frivolous.

The Court said it would take this matter up later on. It appeared to His Honour he was bound to ask the defence for what purpose most of the witnesses were summoned.

Mahadeva Iyer then applied for bail on behalf of Chidambaram Pillay on the ground that his health was breaking down in jail.

The Court said it was not prepared to grant bail as accused had been committed to the Sessions for a non-bailable offence.

LATER.

In the Tinnevelly sedition case the defence put in an exhaustive list of witnesses. In all processes have been applied for against 184 witnesses to give evidence at the Sessions. The list includes His Excellency the Governor, against whom a subpœna is asked for to appear in person to give evidence and produce documents. Among other witnesses are Messrs. L. M. Wynch, Bracken, Ashe, Waller, Colridge, G. Subramaniya Iyer, editor of the "Swadesamitran," and Seetharam Iyer of the Hindu College, the Hon'ble Mr. R. Guruswamy Iyer, Mr. Chapman of the B. I. S. N. Company, Mr. Miller of the Coral Mills (now in England), the special correspondents of the "Madras Mail" and the "Hindu," and a large array of vakils from Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

At Dinapore, on the 5th instant, a fireman named O. H. Wilson, while under the influence of liquor, and being remonstrated with, fired, it is said, twelve or thirteen shots at his locomotive foreman, Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, one grazing his neck and two slightly hurting his leg. Wilson is under arrest.

BILLS ON LONDON.

It is notified that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee.

All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 14th May.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GREAT STORM SWEEPS OVER ENGLAND.

Collision off the Isle of Wight.

A WARSHIP SUNK.

London, April 26.

A great snowstorm swept over England yesterday, and snow fell several inches deep in the southern counties.

While the blizzard was at its height yesterday afternoon the American liner "St. Paul" (11,629 tons) outward-bound from Southampton, crashed into the port side of H. M. second-class protected cruiser "Gladiator" (5,750 tons), of the Home fleet, off Yarmouth, in the Isle of Weight.

The "Gladiator" heeled over as a result of the collision, and had to be beached about twenty minutes later.

The Admiralty reports that the crew of the warship have been landed, with the exception of three men who were drowned and a lieutenant who is missing.

The "St. Paul" sustained little damage, although her bow plates were buckled. She returned to Southampton.

Canada and the British Navy.

THE REFUSAL TO CONTRIBUTE FUNDS.

Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian Minister for Defence, speaking at a banquet at Ottawa said he would not be in favour of Canada's contributing towards the upkeep of the British navy until she was given some voice in the management of the navy. The best way to relieve the British taxpayer in connection with the defence of the Dominion was to have the first line of defence in the Canadian army, enabling Canada, if necessary, to send her army to defend the Empire in other parts of the world.

Mr. Price at Liverpool.

AN ATTACK ON THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

SEVERAL GRIEVANCES VOICED.

Mr. T. Price, Premier of South Australia, addressing the Liverpool Reform Club, said that eight hours of Australian work equalled ten hours' work in England. He feared that the Liberals contaminated the Imperial movement, forcing it into a narrow groove. Australians believed that the Liberals in England were less friendly towards them than they ought to be. He complained that the State Premiers had been excluded from the Colonial Conference. The Federal Premier did not represent the whole of the Government functions of Australia.

He complained bitterly of the Imperial veto of the South Australian Bill refusing mining leases to Asiatics. The Liberal Government had no right in that connection to ask the Australian Government to substitue the word "alien" for the word "Asiatic," since the colonists did not desire to exclude Europeans. Although South Australia had been discribed as insignificant, nevertheless she meant to insist upon her rights.

Australians, Mr. Price continued, felt that in foreign policies the Liberals were less good to the colonies than were the Conservatives. Australians doubted the Liberals so far as colonial policy was concerned. He thought it advisable to have a council called, at which the Australian States should be able to do something with regard to the making of treaties which bound them.

The Antarctic Expedition.

THE ALLEGED QUARREL BETWEEN LEADERS.

According to a message from Wellington-New Zealand, Captain England denies that he came to blows with Lieutenant Shackleton over the command of the "Nimrod," and that any altercation between them could have been construed into a quarrel. He did not refuse a request to see the log, but declined to allow it to be taken away. Mr. Kinsey, the New Zeleand agent of the expedition, asserted that in any case the scheme to make a magnetic survey of Australasian waters would have been abandoned, as the "Nimrod" was not in a condition to undertake the work, having been severely strained, and that she will probably remain at Lyttleton till the next trip to the Antarctic regions. In the meantime a large sum of money will be spent on her to make the vessel quite seaworthy. In regard to the grant of money by the Commonwealth, Mr. Kensey says it was made quite unconditionally.

The Manchester Election.

There was great cheering in the London music halls and theatres when the result of the Manchester election was announced.

Eighty-nine per cent. of the electors in North-West Manchester voted, thus constituting a record

The "Times" states that Mr. Joynson-Hicks's victory is signal and significant since even Home Rule was subordinated to tariff reform.

The "Manchester Guardian" declares that the business centre of Manchester has struck a damaging blow to freetrade, and that this must have wide-reaching effects.

The Late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The first part of the funeral service in connection with the burial of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will take place at Westminster Abbey on Monday.

The following cable message was despatched by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of West Australia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Earl of Crewe):—"The Government and people of Australia desire to convey to the Imperial Government expression of their sense of the great loss which the Empire has sustained owing to the death of the late Prime Minister, also sympathy for the relatives.

A reply was received from the Earl of Crewe as follows:—"Your telegram of April 24.—His Majesty's Government much appreciates the sympathy of the Government and people of Western Australia and expression of the loss to the Empire and to the deceased's relatives by the death of the late Prime Minister. Thanks for message."

DEATH OF FATHER LAFONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

Father Lafont died at Darjeeling at a quarter past ten, yesterday morning.

THE MELBOURNE RAILWAY SMASH.

Appalling Calamity.

44 KILLED AND 144 INJURED.

The awful railway calamity that occurred at Braybrook late on Easter Monday night grew more appalling as time and investigation disclosed the details of its tragic realism. An ordinary train crowded with holiday-makers left Ballarat for Melbourne at 7-15 p. m. Customarily it consists of eight carriages, each giving accommodation to about 50 people, but owing to the heavy holiday traffic it consisted on Monday of 10 carriages each of which uncomfortably crowded. Regarding the exact number who travelled the department professes ignorance, and up till yesterday afternoon leading officials could not say whether the train left on its journey up to time.

At 6-50 p. m. a special train, also crowded with holidaymakers, left Bendigo. The passengers were a happy lot. Included amongst them were several card parties and family groups, who whiled away the travelling hours by singing, and there was also a merry bridal party. The Ballarat train was expected to reach Braybrook at 10-30 p. m., and it got there within a few minutes of its scheduled time. Owing, however, to its length the carriages overlapped the Braybrook platform, and as there were numbers of passengers who wished to alight or get aboard there it was necessary to move on the train a second time in order to bring the overlapping carriages to the platform's edge. The Bendigo special was timed to reach Braybrook at 10-30 p. m., and it was well on time. While the belated Ballarat train was slowly steaming out of the station the lights of the Bendigo special flashed into view. Its two locomotives smashed through the points locked against it, and crashed into the rear carriages of the Ballarat train as they were slowly leaving.

The approach of death was not entirely unobserved. Looking out of the carriage window a number of young girls aboard the Ballarat train heard the rattle, and saw the sparks from the engine of the Bendigo special as it tore down upon them through the partial darkness, and threatening immediate annihilation. They tried the door. To their dismay it was locked. The paralysing spectacle was shared by another woman, who stood upon the Braybrook platform. She caught a glimpse of the rushing locomotives, and distraught with horror she buried her face in her hands, and reeled into the station building to hide from the approaching calamity.

The Bendigo special crashed through the rear carriage of the Ballarat train as easily as if the thick rigid iron and woodwork were as brittle as eggshells. To the few who stood appalled and paralysed with fear as they watched its death dealing progress, the monster still seemed to be ploughing onward moments after the collision. First one carriage, then the second, then the third, and the fourth were smashed, tossed off the rails, and pulverised under its tons of steel. Its pitiless wheels at every foot of its onward course crushed the life out of some poor holidaymaker, or angrily tossed aside some mangled body.

When the engines of the Bendigo special were at length brought to a standstill the fortunates who escaped and people on the station beheld a sight which it is fortunately given to few to witness. The leading Bendigo locomotive reared its heavy mass of metals above the mound of wreckage and mangled bodies. Along its sides hung fragments of wood and iron and two flaccid corpses. torn and crushed into shapelessness. Down on the rails amongst the piles and piles of splintered woodwork and upholstery their blood and brains splashed the wheels. Many more bodies, in which there was still life, were mingled in frightful, sickening heaps in a way that seemed to defy extrication.

The screams of women, the agonising groans of the wounded, the shouts of men, whose senses had been swept away, added to the horrors of the night. Mothers with dishevelled hair and maniacal eyes frantically appealed for their children. Those who could climb out of the carriages on ahead tore hither and thither, searching with fast disappearing hopes for relatives and friends. All this passed in a few terrible moments.

For forty the last terrors of this world had passed, for many others suffering and death still threatened in another form. Splintered carriages were found to be on fire. Through an enveloping cloud of smoke and steam, tongues of flame shotout through the wreckage, and for a few seconds spread with horrifying rapidity. Pinioned fast amongst the debris, with crushed hands and feet, and broken limbs, the wounded, who still retained their senses, felt the stifling heat and smoke encompass them; they shrieked and shrieked again to be torn from the vice that held them. Even at this terrible moment there were cool heads and courageous hearts in that pit of death who were ready to sacrifice their chance of life itself for others. More than one man said when assistance came, "Never mind me, look to the women and children."

People ran to scattered Braybrook dwellings for succor. The fire bell was rung, and the Braybrook firemen dashed to the scene with their appliances. Medical men were summoned from the city and nearer suburbs, and news was flashed to the officers of the Railway Department. How many people were hidden beneath the mass of wreckage nobody knew Some said a dozen, others a hundred. The wounded were hauled out and surgeons set to work upon the bleak open platform to inject morphia to set broken limbs, and to bind up gaping wounds. Many were found to be dead, and others died before the doctors completed their attentions. As the bodies lay side by side to a number that seemed, in the circumstances to defy counting, they presented pathetic sights before which women fell in fainting fits, and from which men slunk away in palsied fear. Heads were crushed in, flattened necks were almost entirely severed, and livid blackened open-mouthed corpses started grimly towards the heavens, their battered features still showing the contortions of horror into which they had been twisted or tortures of suffering experienced at the approach of Death's terrifying spectre.

Amongst the rows of dead there was the body of a women, with her legs from the ankles to the thighs tightly bound in splints and bandages. She had received relief such as could be afforded, but she was dead. As the feverishly working railway men and others tore apart the wreckage body after body was discovered buried beneath. The last body was not unearthed until 5 a.m., or over five hours after the catastrophe.

The news had travelled apace, and scores of tearful people agonised with the suspense by the knowledge or the thought that relatives had travelled by the ill-fated train, gathered near the station and watched with harrowed feelings as the clearing work proceeded. The cries and lamentations of those whose parents, brothers, or children, had gone out with gay hearts to spend a holiday, and were now to be carried home mangled and dead were enough to shake the heart of the stoutest.

This morning there were three scenes that Melbourne's citizens who saw them will not easily forget. They seemed to focus in harrowing form the tragedy of the previous night. At Spencer's street station, lying side by side in the shed, were 40 mutilated corpses of men, women, girls, and boys. Outside the buildings were crowds of people waiting their turn to reverently look down the lines of death, and assist towards the identification. Every now and then a heart-quavering scream arose from a woman who recognised a dead relative, and for minutes together there were rending sobs and wailings. At the hospitals grief-striken people hurried to and fro fearing the worst. At Braybrook workmen were still clearing heaps of debris, and women were still waiting in agonies of dread. Either of these scenes found a parallel at Spencer street. On the night before, when news of the catastrophe reached Melbourne, scores of anxious people, torn with doubts as to the safety of loved ones, besieged the railway offices, seeking for information. They sought in vain. Railway officials, as if dreading unknown terrors if they opened their mouths either, evaded them or appeared to be anxious to hush up the fact that there had been a railway accident. Altogether suffering humanity was counted as nothing when compared with absurd railway regulations, and anxious ones suffered until their feelings were relieved by outside people less callous and more intelligent.

As their lanterns began to flit about the platforms a terrible scene was displayed in all its gruesome horror. Bodies of women and men, with their features battered out of recognition and babies mangled, lay about the platform. One man's corpse, with the head completely torn off, lay close by the mangled body of a mother with her dead baby clasped in her arms. The body of another man was hanging up between two of the carriages in a position where, for a long time, workers could do nothing to extricate it. It was with greatest difficulty that many of the bodies could be extricated as they were impaled on the ends of sharp splintered woodworks. It was not until about 2-30 a.m. that the worker managed to extricate what they thought might be the last body; but of this they were not sure, because it was impossible in the darkness to see what might be under the great mass of woodwork laying about the line.

The sound portion of the Ballarat train, containing a number of passengers, and several who had been more or less injured, arrived at Spencer-street-station at 1-30 a.m., and was hailed with great eagerness by crowd of relations and friends of passengers. Many pathetic scenes were witnessed as the waiting people recognised brothers and sisters among those who emerged from the carriages bearing marks of the fearful ordeal through which they had passed. Most of the men who had gone through the collision were hatless, and all showed signs of having been knocked about. None of the people who had travelled from Ballarat, knew much of what had actually occurred. All they realised was that there was a terrible crash. People were violently hurled from their seats, and those who retained their senses knew that they were in the throes of a calamity. The post-office van and guard's van were used for the conveyance of the injured. Those who could not walk were accommodated on stretchers improvised from carriage cushions, and all were covered with coats and rugs which some of the damaged wearers explained did not belong to them. Only a few of those brought down by this train were seriously hurt, two women and a young man being the worst cases. One of the women, whose name could not be ascertained, was in such a state of collapse that the general belief was that she was dead, but a medical man who was in attendance said she had only fainted and would be all right in time. Great difficulty was experienced by railway authorities in getting into touch with doctors and nurses. All the medical men who could be thought of were rung up on the telephone, but most of them were either out of town or away on professional duty. The doctors at the Melbourne Hospital, however, were reached, and two of them were quickly on the station, while contingents of nurses came along from the Melbourne and Alfred Hospitals. These were sent off to the scene of the accident as soon as trains were available. There were two engines on the Ballarat train, one in charge of Driver Monta, and the other with Driver Edgaa in charge, but all they knew of the accident was that they were drawing along the platform the second time, when the Bendigo train ran into them.

SUIT AGAINST MR. PLAYFAIR.

Plaintiff awarded Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

A telegram dated Chhindwara, May 4, states that the suit of Rikhadas, a Jain priest against Mr. H. A. Playfair, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, for damages for assault and using abusive language against plaintiff, was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Chhindwara, on the 24th April last.

The Court held that Mr. Playfair assaulted the plaintiff without provocation, and the defendant was awarded Rs. 30 as damages, with pleader's costs and court fees on that sum, as well as costs of the three witnesses and the costs incurred by the defendant in summoning them. Defendant also to bear his own costs.

The plaintiff's claim for Rs. 425 was dismissed as false.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR CONFERENCE.

At the opening of the annual Conference of the Political Labor Council of Victoria in Melbourne on April 17, the president (Mr. J. E. Ager), in his address, said that a number of unions had dropped out of the organisation owing to the operation of the Federal Arbitration Act, but the number of affiliated bodies was 20 per cent, greater than it had been at the last Conference. He thought that the trades unions were making a mistake by standing out from the council, seeing that by so doing they were surrendering their political honor. They had to make a choice between the loss of preference under the Arbitration Act and leaving the council but there was the case of the Australian Workers' Union, which gave up preference rather than surrender its political power. During the day the Conference was attended by Mr. Fisher, leader of the Federal Labor Party, who delivered a short address. He said the solution of the recent Federal Parliamentary crisis was the best thing possible for the Labor Party at present. Referring to the question of old age pensions, he urged the Victorian Labor Party to support the proposals of the Federal Labor Party, on the ground that the principle should be universally adopted throughout the Commonwealth.

At the Conference of the Victorian Political Labor Council on April 20 it was resolved that no alliance or condition is permissible for the Federal Labor Party with any other party, and that no member of the Federal Labor Party shall accept a portfolio other than in a purely Labor Ministry.

A resolution was also carried favoring uniform industrial legislation; in other words, declaring that unlimited power of industrial regulation be given to the Federal Parliament.

It was stated that the intention of the motion was not to deprive the States of all power, but to provide that the power of the Commonwealth Parliament shall be paramount and unlimited.

THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA.

The British Position and the British Civilian.

NATIVE AGITATORS.

The general question of the position of the British raj in India was the subject of a conversation a representative of the "West Australian" had with Mr. S. W. Goode, a member of the Indian Civil Service, who passed through Fremantle on six months' leave of absence by the R.M.S., "Ormuz." Mr. Goode was asked, at the outset, what he considered the general position to-day and he replied:—

"The Swadeshi movement has somewhat subsided. Its position had not improved since the fiasco associated with the last Indian National Congress.

The masses of the Bengalis are not agitating in the direction of Government by Indians?

"So far as the nationalist movement goes, I should say not; even the mass of the agitators do not know what they want. Ask them to formulate a clear scheme as to their demands, and they are unable to do it. There are some, such as Bepinpal who advocate the driving of the British out of India. The Moderates want increased self-government, which we will give in time in the form of increased representation on the India and Provincial Councils. At present the natives have considerable representation on district, local and municipal boards. And they are useful, for among them are some influential men who frequently give valuable advice to the chairman, who is the District Magistrate, as to the wishes of the people. A new Councils Act has been framed, giving natives increased representation on the Viceroy's Council. It is difficult to see how much further we can go in the direction of extending self-government, but the Government is alive to the necessity of finding openings to meet the civic aspirations of the educated natives. A numerous body of natives are now deputy-magistrates and collectors. They are quite honest, but it is a curious thing even the natives prefer to have their cases tried by a European as against a native magistrate; and if they have a complaint to make or petition to lodge the same preference is noticeable."

RESPONSIBILITY.

Native officials are not enamoured of responsibility?

"That is so. So far as I have seen, native officials dislike responsibility and for a great many years—no one knows how many—we must maintain the present proportion of Europeans. There are 900 members of the Indian Civil Service, and about 50 natives. Apart from this, there are the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services, which consist of hundreds of native deputy-magistrates and collectors, with a small percentage of Europeans. As to judicial and revenue work of the natives the Hindus are better educated and more brainy and fill most of the places in the subordinate Civil Service."

To the annoyance of the Mahomedans?

"Yes. One of the aims of the Administration is to keep the balance more equal. Physically, the Mahomedans are sturdier than the Hindus, but they are not educated and realise that they cannot compete with Hindus in competitive examinations. They expect the Administration to watch their interests. But the Mahomedans are awakening to a sense of the benefits of education. In Bengal we have a host of educated Bengalis of good family whose aim is to get into the Government service, If they do not, they turn agitators. These are irresponsible students, and are used by such professional agitators as Bepin Pal, and they really form the backbone of the Swadeshi and volunteer movements."

The students figured prominently in the Beadon Square and other troubles?

"Quite so, but in the recent riots in Calcutta it is necessary to remember that there is in Calcutta a large up-country element of Pathans, Afghans, and others who act as durwans (or doorkeepers) to native merchants and shopkeepers. Some of these are professional budmashes, or bad characters, and only too ready to take advantage of anything in which spoil or loot is promised. However, all the trouble in Bengal would have come irrespective of the partition movement; it was bound to with this large class of semi-educated people."

Do you not think our educational system in India errs on the academic rather than the technical side?

"Most certainly. Mr. J. C. Cumming, of the Indian Civil Service, a man of marked ability, has been instructed to investigate industries such as weaving, pottery, manufacture of metal utensils etc., which shows that the Government recognises the great need which exists for finding an opening for these half-educated Babus. On Mr. Cumming's report the Government will probably take action. At present good technical education is provided at the engineering colleges at Sibpur and Roorkee. Men who take the complete course can secure subordinate positions in the P.W.D. and some even higher berths. The Government is endeavouring to give numbers of men who cannot complete the course sufficient knowledge to enable them to fill posts as superior mechanics in railway workshops, foundries, shipyards and so on."

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH INDIA.

You will have noticed the riots in Madras?

"They were caused by agitators from Bengal. One agitator got a lot of coolies from the coast, filled them full of liquor and got them to attack the European club. The troubles at Tinnevelly and Tuticorn were after, but they can be traced to the same cause. The riots in the Madras Presidency have nothing to do with the condition of the people. In the Punjab the situation was saved by Sir Denizel Ibbotson, who deported the agitators who were trying to undermine the loyalty of the army. In Bombay and Poona things are quiet. Mr. Tilak of Poona, is as irreconcilable as ever. He wants to drive the British out of India, into the sea, or any where else."

If we were driven out, would the Bengalis rule?

"The Bengalis may be fit from an educational standpoint, but they are unfit from the standpoint of character. Besides, would other races put up with Bengali rule? The first thing would be an invasion by the Nepalis, and the more hardy people of the Punjab and North-West provinces There is bound to be agitation in India but it will be spasmodic."

There is danger of famine again?

"There is a scarcity of food through lack of rain in most parts of India. The real cause is the heavy, floods which ruined the paddy or rice crop. A fresh crop was sown again, but there was not sufficient rain for it. If it rains in September there is time for the ryots or agriculturalists to resow. Nothing will be left undone by the Government to help the people should occasion unfortunately arise."

Is there any danger of a serious uprising?

"Railways have made any organised insurrection impossible. The cultivating class do not care a hang about government so long as it is just. They have a great belief in the honesty of the British, and would not join in any insurrection unless the Government brought along some unwise measure of land taxation, which is the very thing it will not do."

India is attracting many visitors?

"Yes, it is becoming more and more a tourist resort. We have the tourist who spends a week in a train in going from Bombay to Calcutta and back, and then writes a book on India. Few tourists get to know anything of the real India, even those who do not write books. The only way to know India is by going round with an official and seeing the routine of his work in camp. Yes, he has much to do with the ryots. They are the backbone of India numbering about 200,000,000 out of the 300,000,000 of population in India proper. The ryot depends on, and trusts in the word of a British official. I was on tour once in a district where no European had been for many years. The ryots wanted a road. They came to me and said "A Bengali officer came, he saw, he went away, he did nothing." This showed they expected the British official to do something."

What about the scheme for dividing judicial and executive powers?

"The question of separate judicial and executive powers is being discussed. At present district officials have magisterial revenue and executive powers A scheme has recently been formulated for a tentative separation of powers so as to specialise a certain number of officials in the Judicial branch and keep a certain number exclusively to the executive. I think this is a sound move, but people are wrong to talk of the abuse of magisterial powers by executive officers. Such cases are very few indeed. Outsiders who talk about civilian magistrates not being expert in law do wrong, because the civil and criminal proceedures are very clear and precise, and the civilian has further to pass a stiff examination in them. Sir John Strachy quotes the late Mr. Justice Stephen as stating that in his experience the avarage civilian magistrate in India had a greater knowledge of the criminal law of India than the average judge and barrister of the criminal law of England. That is natural enough, because the criminal laws of India are codified. Furthermore, the knowledge of customs the district official acquires by living among the people when on tour more than counterbalances the increased legal knowledge that a barrister-magistrate would have. The cases are usually simple and decided on matters of fact, and experience of the people is of more value than a fine knowledge of the law."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas, for 10 days from the 18th May.

The following arrivals and departures are published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Major R. G. Bayley, 3rd Brahmans arrived and landed s. s. "Bohemia," on 7th May, Lt. the Hon'ble M. A. Wingfield, Rifle Brigade, arrived and landed s. s. "Arabia," on 8th May.

DEPARTURES.—Lt.-Colonel H. B. Mathias, R. A. M. C.; Major G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R. E.; Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R. E.; Major G. B. Drew, West Yorkshire Regiment per s. s. "Caledonia," on 9th May, Lieut. G. H. McCaw, 17th Lancers per s. s. "Marmora," on 4th April.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. R. Warren, R.H.A., arrived and landed s. s. "Malta" on 4th May, Major E. J. M. Wood, 99th Infantry, arrived and landed s. s. "Ischia" on 8th May.

Lt.-Col. W. Weallens, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment; Capt. G. D. M. Moore, 128th Pioneers; arrived and landed s. s. "Arabia" on 8th May.

DEPARTURES.—Colonel F. V. Whittall, 95th Russell's I; Major A. E. Hubbard, 1st Lincolnshire; per S. S. "Caledonia," on 9th May. Captain G. M P. Hawthorn King's Regiment, per s. s. "Kaiser" on 8th May; Capt. H. B. Birdwood, Staff; Major W. Ayerst, 122nd Rajputana Infantry; Lt.-Col. G. S. Kerrich, 26th P. W. O. L. Cavalry; Capt. G. R. P. Wheatley, 27th L. Cavalry; Major W. N. R. Gilbert-Cooper, 2nd East Surrey Regiment; per s. s. "Caledonia" on 9th May; Lieut. G. D. Wright, 98th Infantry, per s. s. "Wilana" on 10th May.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MAY 11.—Major Barry-Drew, 14th W. Yorks Regt., from Simla.
Lieut.-Col. Henderson, R.A.M.C., from England.
Capt. Ogg, R.G.A., from England.
2nd-Lieut. Mankelow, Royal. Berks Regt., from England.
2nd-Lieut. Fraser, 1st Seaforths, from England.
Lieut. Bramwell, Cameronians, from England.
Col. Maclean, A.M.S., from Aden.
Lieut. Wright, 98th Inf., from Aurangabad.
Lieut.-Col. Kerrick, 26th Lt. Cav., from Poona.
Capt. Wheatley, 27th Lt. Cav., from Jubbulpore.
Major Gilbert-Cooper, 2nd E. Surrey, from Mhow.
Capt. Moore, 128th Pioneers, from England.
Capt. Rawson, Gloucester Regt., from England.

DEPARTURES, MAY 11.—Col. Smith, R.A., to Madras.
Capt. Rawson, Egyptian Army, to Madras.
Col. Maclean, R.A.M.C., to Secunderabad.
Major Bratty, 31st L. to Meerut.
Lieut.-Col. Mathial, R.A.M.C., to England.
Major Bagby, 30th Brahmans, to Agra.
Major Conyngham, R.E., to England.
Capt. Crosthwait, R.E., to England.
Major Barry-Drew, 14th W. Y. Regt., to England.
Lieut. MacCaw, 17th Lancers, to England.
Lieut.-Col. Henderson, R.A.M.C., to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following appointments appear in Army Orders:—

Brevet-Colonel F. Hutchinson to be Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut, vice Colonel Middleton

Brevet Colonel A. Hogge, Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar, vice Wallace.

Colonel H. Rose, Assistant Adjutant-General Southern Army, vice Colonel Bell.

Captain Steen, 114th Mahrattas, to be Recruiting Staff Officer, vice Major Garratt, 103rd Infantry.

Major Austin, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, Chief of Staff's Division, is granted 8 months leave.

BRUTAL DACOITY.

Eight Victims Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

A very brutal dacoity has been committed at Bassein, where a band of dacoits entered the house of a village Thuggyi, or headman, and in his absence cut down his daughter. The robbers then ransacked the house, and being only able to get a haul of about Rs. 500, took eleven inmates of the house, and put them into a boat, which they rowed to some distance from the shore. The boat was then upset, and eight out of the eleven of the captured villagers were drowned. The dacoits then decamped.

AT a meeting of Jains at Talegaon, the following resolution was passed:—We, 2,500 Jains, representing fifty and more towns and villages, feel ourselves butchered if the most sacred Sameshikharji be polluted by erecting bungalows of Europeans and Natives."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

COMMITTEES OF A LUNATIC'S PERSON AND ESTATE.

Dismissal of the Committees.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar has disposed of a summons requiring Jamnadas Narandas Motivala and Jivabhoy Bhicabhoy Mehta to show cause why they should not be removed from their office as committees of the person and estate of Maganlal Laldas Shroff, a solicitor of the Court and an adjudged lunatic, and why they should not be restrained from removing him from the house where he had been residing with the petitioner Bai Gulab, his wife, as they had threatened to do. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, appeared for the petitioner Bai Gulab; and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhoy, and Billimoria, appeared for Jamnadas and Jivabhoy, the respondents.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving judgment, said Jamnadas was a step maternal uncle of the lunatic Maganlal, and Jivabhoy a personal friend; and by an order made on the 21st December 1901, they and the petitioner were appointed joint committees of the lunatic. From the date of that order up to the present time, the lunatic had resided with his wife, the petitioner, and his two minor sons. On the 31st March last, Mr. Dastur, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., the petitioner's present attorneys, applied to his Lordship in chambers for a summons for the removal of the committee; and the learned judge made an interim order restraining the committee from interfering with the custody of the person of the lunatic, etc.

The summons was argued at considerable length before his Lordship on the 16th ultimo. In the course of argument the respondents' counsel stated that his clients did not care to continue as committees of the estate of the lunatic. Counsel afterwards informed the Court that his clients would not intimate there and then that they did not desire to continue in office as committees any longer, as serious charges were made against them. His Lordship said he had made a suggestion to the above effect, as the impression produced on his mind when he read the affidavits was most unfavourable to the respondents, and this impression was considerably emphasized after hearing counsel's arguments. Since then his Lordship had carefully considered every allegation made against the respondents, and their answers thereto; and his Lordhsip regretted to say that a further study of the affidavits and the correspondence had considerably accentuated the impression on his mind during the hearing of the argument on the summons. The proceedings in the matter of this unfortunate lunatic were initiated in the name of the petitioner Bai Gulab, and the order of 21st December 1901 was ostensibly obtained by her; but it appeared quite clear from the facts disclosed in the proceedings before his Lordship that, whereas Bai Gulab was put forward as the figure head, the whole proceedings were conducted by the two respondents Jamnadas and Jivabhoy; and they obtained this order, at the end of which a provision was inserted that in case of difference, the opinion of the majority of the committee was to prevail. It seemed to his Lordship the respondents had lately been attempting to make a most unjustifiable use of this clause in the order.

His Lordship first proceeded to consider the case made out by the petitioner against the respondents as committee of the lunatic's estate. Referring to one instance of the alleged sale of the lunatic's bungalow at Lanowlie, his Lordship said if there was nothing else than this before him, he would have considered it sufficient to deprive the committees of any further power to deal with the lunatic's property. But there was a great deal more, to which his Lordship referred at some length. It was urged on behalf of the respondents that they had done all that had been done with the consent and approbation of the petitioner Bai Gulab. This was no answer to the charges made against their management. She was a woman; and she would assume that what her husband's uncle and friend were doing would be in the interest of herself, her husband, and her minor children. That the management of the lunatic's property by the present committees had proved most detrimental to the interests of the lunatic was, his Lordship thought conclusively established. His Lordship at some length considered the principles on which the Courts Act in dealing with the property of lunatics under their care, in which the paramount consideration is the interest of the lunatic; and applied those principles to the facts disclosed in the present case.

It seemed to his Lordship necessary in the interests of the lunatic's estate that all the present committees of the estate should be removed from their office. His Lordship next turned to the other portion of the summons which asked for the removal of the respondents also from their office as committees of the person of the lunatic. After referring at considerable length to the correspondence and the details of the dispute between the petitioner and the respondents, his Lordship remarked that the latter seemed to be much annoyed at the attitude adopted by the petitioner, and in their anger, they lent themselves to a course of conduct towards the petitioner, which appeared to be the most oppressive towards her, and most discreditable to themselves. They resented the petitioner's attacks on the management, and tried to stifle all inquiry by conduct which could commend itself to no right-thinking man. They put all sorts of obstacles in the petitioner getting inspection of their accounts, etc. The passing of a resolution to remove the lunatic from his house to a lunatic asylum, and the subsequent determination to take forcible possession of the lunatic for that purpose, were the last desperate attempts made by the respondents to reduce the petitioner to subjection. It was entirely due, said his Lordship, to the energetic action of Bai Gulab's solicitor, Mr. Dastur, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, that the respondents had been defeated in their intentions. Where was the necessity of using all possible despatch in removing the lunatic from his wife's custody? How did it become unsafe all of a sudden to allow the lunatic to remain where he had been left undisturbed for seven years? Unless there was something much worse behind, which had not transpired before his Lordship, the only obvious conclusion was that this course of conduct, which appeared to his Lordship to be malicious, was adopted towards the petitioner to compel her to give up the attitude she had adopted towards her co-committees in respect of their management of her husband's property. Rough men were stationed at the door of the petitioner's room only to cause annoyance to her. If the conduct of the respondents before the issue of the summons was discreditable, their conduct afterwards was much worse. The conviction had forced itself on his Lordship's mind that the charges of immorality against the petitioner were false, and invented out of malice.

The question his Lordship had now to consider was had any case been made out for removing the lunatic from the custody of his wife? He had resided for seven years with his wife after he was found of unsound mind by the Court. During these seven years, not a suggestion was made that he was neglected or not properly cared for. If the question now before his Lordship was who, under the present circumstance, should be appointed committee of the person of the lunatic, his Lordship would unhesitatingly answer his wife. It seemed to his Lordship to be a cruel and heartless thing to suggest that he should be deprived of the society of his wife and children, or that the wife should be deprived of the satisfaction every right-minded woman would derive by looking after the comfort and well-being of her afflicted husband. The respondents were not, in his Lordship's opinion, fit persons to continue any longer the committees of the lunatic's person. Their conduct both before and after the date of the present summons had been most oppressive against the lunatic's wife, and their intention to take forcible possession of the lunatic's person, and remove him to a lunatic asylum, proved that they had no regard whatever for the comfort, happiness or welfare of the lunatic. The course of conduct pursued by Jamnadas towards the lunatic's wife, immediately before the date of the summons, reflected the greatest discredit on him. The action of the respondents and the lunatic's brothers in making charges of immorality against the petitioner, was as unmanly as it was unjustifiable. His Lordship said he could not conclude this judgment without expressing his regret that the firm of solicitors, in which the lunatic was at one time a senior partner, should have lent themselves to countenancing a course of conduct on the part of their clients which they were bound to feel would cause the keenest annoyance and unhappiness to the wife of the unfortunate lunatic. They seemed to have made no attempt to guide their clients' right or dissuade them from the course of conduct they were pursuing. His lordship also thought that the way the name of the Advocate-General was used in their letter of the 30th March 1908 was both unusual and improper. His Lordship dismissed Jamnadas Narandas Motivala and Jivabhoy Bhicabhoy Mehta from their office as committees both of the person and estate of the lunatic. His Lordship confirmed the petitioner in her office as committee of the person of the lunatic. She would be the sole committee of the lunatic's person henceforward. His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Setna committee of the estate of the lunatic without giving security. His Lordship directed the respondents do forthwith file their accounts of the management of the estate from the date of their appointment up to the date they hand over the estate to the committee now appointed, and pass the same before the Commissioner. There were sufficient materials before his Lordship to justify him in directing that the Commissioner, in taking the accounts, will charge the respondents personally with all such sums of money as might appear to him to have been lost to the estate by the neglect or wilful default of the respondents. His Lordship gave leave to the petition to appear on the taking of the accounts before the Commissioner. The respondents Jamnadas and Jivabhoy should pay to the petitioner all her costs of and incidental to this summons. His Lordship certified that this was a fit case for the employment of counsel.

MR. BUXTON AND CODE TELEGRAPHY.

The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the General Post Office on the subject of the possible adoption of restrictive regulations with regard to code telegrams by the approaching International Telegraph Conference at Lisbon. It states that the Postmaster-General has no intention of supporting any proposal for the withdrawal of the privilege of using codes or artificial words, and that no such proposal has been made. At the same time he thinks it is only reasonable to expect all concerned, the public as well as the code-makers, to co-operative in keeping the privilege within reasonable bounds and in carrying out the spirit of the regulations. With this object the Postmaster-General thinks it desirable that the condition as to the pronounceability of code of words should be somewhat more clearly defined. In many cases code-makers have recognized the importance of avoiding combinations which are of doubtful pronounceability, but in some cases a tendency has been shown to make unreasonable use of the concession. As an instance of abuse, such words as "bywrgrockbx" and "liqraqkper" may be mentioned—words which can hardly be said to be pronounceable.

INVENTOR'S PROMISES.

M. Armengaud, the clever French engineer and scientist, who for years has been experimenting with his invention known as "telespectroscope" or "telephote," intended to extend the range of human vision to extraordinary distances, says he has so far perfected his apparatus that the time is not far distant when a man sitting in Paris or London will be able to see what is going on in New York.

Of recent months he has made remarkable progress towards the realisation of this fascinating ideal. M. Armengaud's apparatus is like the machine employed by Herr Korn for the transmission of photographs by wire. He utilises the properties of silenium, and his method was inspired by the cinemotograph.

M. Armengaud does not assert that he has completely solved the problem of vision at enormous distances, but now that the practical principle of working has been discovered it is only a question of the perfection of details.

COL. LEWIS MANSERGH BUCHANAN, C.B., who died at Edenfel Omagh, county Tyrone, yesterday, was a son of the late Mr. John Buchanan, of Lisnamallard, county Tyrone. He was born in December 1836, and, after graduating at Dungannon College, joined the Royal Tyrone Fusilier Militia in 1855. He served as a Volunteer in the Crimea in 1856, and in the following year received a commission in the 88th Connaught Rangers, and served through the Indian Mutiny campaign. He was at Cawnpore in November and December 1857, at Lucknow in March 1858, and at the capture of Calpu in May of the same year. He also took part in the campaigns in Central India and Oode, 1859, receiving the medal and clasp for these services. He rejoined the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers (afterwards the 4th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers) in 1862, and commanded the battalion from 1887 to 1897. His services in Regular Army and Militia extended over forty-two years, and were rewarded in January 1897 with a C. B. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Meteorological Society, and had published, among other works, "Through the Himalayas and Chinese Tibet, 1859-1860," and "Last Winter in Spain, 1883-1884,"

GREAT CAMEL DEAL.

Cleverness of a Pathan.

A Roebourne correspondent forwards the astonishing history of the Great Camel Deal, more particularly in its bearing on a White Australia. It reads more like a page out of a novel than solid, sober fact, says the "Sunday Times" of Perth. Western Australia, which publishes the following:—The information was obtained from the manager of the camel drivers who, with forty-three others, was conducted on board the s. s. "Paroo" on her last trip up to Singapore. About the end of 1906 one Ibraham (or Abraham) Mahomet, approached Dalgety and Co. with a view to chartering a steamer from Kurrachee to Port Hedland. Eventually the s. s. "Century," of Howard, Smith's line, was secured, and the South British Insurance Company arranged to guarantee the freight. This matter having been fixed up, the wily Ibraham cast about for some-one to finance him. One Roberts, who afterwards took charge of the camels at Hedland, then comes on the scene. Upon his advancing the prospective exploiter the sum of £100, he agreed to appoint him manager of the expedition with a share in the profits. Roberts thinking it sounded all right, advanced the amount and soon afterwards the pair set sail for Kurrachee. Upon their arrival, Ibrahim Mahomet at once approached the camel-dealers, with a view to their standing in with the deal; but they would have none of it, as this Ibraham was of low caste and had no standing in his own country. Eventually, a Kurrachee firm went into the matter, upon Ibraham's assurance that he alone had the sole right to import camels into W.A. (a right anyone could obtain for the asking but not a sole monopoly). On the 1st of February, the s.s. "Century" left for Bombay, with all requisite, fittings, and would be due at Kurrachee on February 10. The latter firm replied that the exporter had not the money to purchase the camels, and the South British branch in Australia was advised by cable of the position. Upon this, they agreed to finance the venture right through, as it was evident that no one would supply the Afghan Ibraham with camels on his own account.

The South British, at Bombay, then sent ove, an officer to superintend the purchase of the beasts On January 21 about 50 men were engaged, and the deal started. The camels in the Kurrachee district are employed in carting wood and water from the outside districts into the city, and are not allowed to live in idleness in picturesque mobs in the desert, as our storybooks would have us believe. A more squalid, ragged lot it would be hard to find than these ungainly beasts in their own country.

The drivers engaged by Ibraham were to be paid 10 rupees per month and rations while in camp at Kurrachee and on the steamer in transit to Port Hedland. While in quarantine at Port Hedland they were to receive 15 rupees per month and rations. After the date of release from quarantine, they were to finish the term of three years (is Clayton Mason listening?) at £4 per month and rations. Each ordinary driver had to pay the sum of 100 rupees cash to Ibraham Mahomet in Kurrachee, as a guarantee of fidelity bond, and five overseers had to pay 500 rupees each. All these sums were to be returned when the service was completed. These men, it is stated, never had one penny returned to them (thanks to careless indifference on the part of one of the State officials). The agreement secured to the first-named firms 50 per cent. of all profits made out of the deal, and collectively they advanced the venture some 87,000 rupees about £5,807 sterling). The price paid per head for the camels averaged £2 17s. The actual price paid by the backers was £4 10s—a slight discrepancy, called "cumshaw" in the East, having crept in. After the purchase was completed, all the camels were mustered and taken aboard the "Century." Most of the men joined at the last moment of sailing, and upon being mustered for inspection, the captain discovered there were more than he had permits for, and refused to carry more than his authorised number. At the last moment, three men, who were in excess of that number, were put into a shore boat, and the "Century" whistled and started for Australia, leaving these three men cursing and screaming for their wages and their 100 rupees. This Ibraham Mahomet was meanwhile settling himself and his two nieces in the comfortable after-cabin of the "Century." (He killed a lot of birds with the one stone on this trip to India at the Feringhees' expense.) When the men's friends aboard remonstrated with him about not returning the deposits to these unfortunates, he told them to call upon Essop, his sister's husband, and he would pay them. With this, the steamer got out of hail, leaving them wildly gesticulating to Ibraham. Leaving on the 28th Feb. the trip to Hedland was made in 23 days, which was a smart passage, ten deaths occurring during the voyage. After being boarded by the health officer at Hedland, certain local camel proprietors complained to the above official that the camels were diseased and covered with tick, etc. Notwithstanding this, a few were landed. Then some one in authority stopped the proceedings. The officer's name was Ryan, and he represented the Stock Department. Some other person told Ibraham to go ahead again, and the balance were huried ashore and the "Century" had completed her charter. Ryan afterwards wanted the camels put some seven miles away on an island, but this the importer refused to allow. Eventually they were taken to M'Gregor's station, where they were despastured at 6d. per head, and upto now have cost £350 for paddocking alone. After the drivers had been ashore some hours, the overseer or manager, an Afghan of good address, speaking perfect English, was informed that the permits for himself and drivers were for 14 days only. At this the men refused to work. Thereupon they were assured that, provided they looked after the camels, they would be paid. These unfortunates innocently accepted this as being true, and went back to work. Some weeks afterwards, after making saddles, slings and looking after the camels, the men were told they were not wanted any longer. The company, represented by a Mr. Roberts, denied any liability for their wages. Doubtless this wily Afghan was the responsible person, but he left for South to avoid the foul weather which was threatening. Eventually the men sued the S. British, and won their case, which seems very hard luck for the company. A meeting of all the Afghans resident there was called, and £150 was subscribed to procure counsel and prosecute. After this the men summoned Ibraham Mahomet for the deposits paid to him at Karrachee, and this is where the hardship comes in. Instead of being allowed time to stay and prosecute this tug for their rights, our Commonwealth Government hunted them out of the country. This has irritated them beyond all bearing. They complain most bitterly that they are British subjects, and are loyal to the King, but they ask now if they can be expected to go back, and remain so after being rooked of their money, and the rookery being backed up by the government of the country. They only asked for time to prosecute. They telegraphed to all the authorities. They received no answer. They were ignored. This is not right; we pay officials to reply to communications of this sort, and some enquiry should be made as to why these men's telegrams were not enquired into. The following is a copy of one, and is very reasonable and fairly well put for an Indian.

July 22, 07.

Proceedings instituted against Ibraham Mahomet false pretences, by several countrymen here. Ibraham Mahomet now under arrest, Perth. Complainants forced by Commonwealth authorities return per Sultan to India before charges are heard Besides false pretences involving £500 wages, also owes men deposits of £300. No redress for men unless allowed extension of time to prosecute. Offender was remanded from Perth to here. Please secure extension of time to prosecute; men willing to report themselves daily to police till case is heard, then will leave according to instructions. Reply will oblige. Reply paid, urgent rate.—S. Abraham Shah.

Reply, 23rd June 1907.—Premier will be in Perth Monday.—Acting Premier.

This laconic reply finished the business as far as this case was concerned, and no more was heard from the acting or any other Premier. In conclusion, this treatment has sent 43 men home to India, seething with hatred, maddened with their wrongs, and cursing the much vaunted British justice, that allows a scoundrel to rob them and then confirm the robbery by hunting them out of the country before they had time to bring this double-dyed scoundrel to justice. These men asked the writer if there was any wonder that sedition was spreading in India; was it a wonder that well-educated men like this overseer used their gifts in spreading sedition and preaching trouble among the more ignorant natives? These 43 men have thousands of relations, and the whole lot will take up their grievances and take this scandalous treatment to heart.

A DAMNING DOCUMENT.

The following is a copy of the contract, by means of which Ibraham Mahomet inveigled his victims into the country.

This agreement made this 27th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seven, between Abraham Mahomed, of West Australia, at present of Karachi, India, Camel Merchant (hereinafter called the employer) of the one part, and Morad, of Karachi, aforesaid, camel driver (hereinafter called the employee) of the other part: Whereas the employer agree to work for the said employer for a period of three years as follows:—

1. That while at Karachi and in the steamer the employee shall be paid his wages at the rate of ten rupees (Rs. 10-0-0) per month, and rations free of charge.

2. That while in quarantine at Port Hedland, in the State of Western Australia, shall receive fifteen rupees (15-0-0) per month, and rations free of charge.

3. That as soon as the said camels clear from my quarantine, the said employee shall be entitled to free rations, and four pounds (£4) per month, for a period of three years, and shall have nothing to do with the said camels being employed or unemployed, or sold to any one, or given away.

4. That after the expiration of the period of three years, the deposited sum of rupees, one hundred (Rs. 100) which is paid in cash, and receipt acknowledged, shall be paid back.

5. The wages shall be paid at the end of every three months and in case of sickness he, the said employee, shall be entitled to his pay as usual.

6. That no reduction will be made for the supply of rations, but if medicines, and any other material are purchased, shall be charged for from his said wages.

7. Provided also, and it is mutually agreed that if any breach or default made in any of the covenants or condition contained herein, shall forfeit and lose all their rights and titles. That is (a) If the employer discharge the employee without showing proper cause of it, shall be liable to pay the wages in full for the said period, i.e. three years; (b) If the employee leaves the service within or till the expiration of the period of three years shall forfeit his deposited sum, mentioned in Clause No. 4, and the whole wages till that date thereof.

8. That after the expiration of three years the said employee shall retire to his country (India), on his own risk of journey and voyage expenses, and all requirements of livelihood and others.

In witness whereof the said parties admitted and acknowledged to all the conditions implied herein, and set their hands this 27th day of February 1907.

Signed by the said parties after this deed had been read over and fully explained in the presence of S. H. SHAH.

MORAD.
A. MAHOMET.

Signed by A. Mahomed in the presence of S. H Shah, 27/3/07, Port Hedland.

THE RESULT.

We have allowed our correspondent to tell a plain unvarnished tale—not necessarily agreeing with all his comments and conclusions. The most surprising part of the business is the cleverness of this unsophisticated Afghan, who bluffed the State Cabinet outwitted the shipping company, over-reached the insurance people, induced 50 of his fellow country men to put up a hundred rupees apiece, drove a carriage and four through the Immigration Restriction Act, got right round the Stock Department, and so worked the Federal autorities as to escape all liability for his obligations to the duped and plundered camel-drivers. Never was there so comprehensive and sucesful a swindle. It is almost a shame to point out that Ibraham (or Abraham) is liable to heavy penalties for bringing in laborers under contract—and Asiatic laborers at that. Still, duty must be done. If the Federal authorities care to prosecute this slim Pathan—and the publication of this article leaves them no moral alternative—we shall be pleased to supply them with the printed agreement referred to, which clearly indicates a deliberate infraction of the law.

MAJOR R. M. POORE, 7th Hussars, writing on the subject of the new cavalry sword in the "Cavalry Journal," of which Colonel W. H. Birkbeck is now the editor, says that pointing was held by the expert committee which recently considered the question as the most effective mode of attack, and therefore a straight and rapier-like blade had been adopted and a handle of an entirely new design. The blade has been set at a slight angle to the handle, in order to facilitate its being held in the prolongation of the forearm. The length of the blade is 35 inches, and the weight about 2½ pounds. The sword cut, delivered by the ordinary soldier anywhere on the body, is unlikely to penetrate the clothes of an adversary, much less any additional impedimenta, such as a bandolier, water-bottle strap, &c. The late Colonel Knox, who commanded the 18th Hussars, told the writer of the paper that he witnessed a troop of his regiment charge about an equal number of Boers. These two bodies on meeting circled round one another as they might have done on a field day, but the ultimate result was only two Boers slightly wounded. Again, at the Vet River engagement one Boer was attacked by five cavalrymen, and was ultimately made a prisoner, badly bruised from the blows of the swords, but not wounded. Thus the contention is that if the sword is used for cutting purposes it is more likely to cause bruises which, unless delivered on the head or neck, are not likely to prove knockout blows. No doubt a native "talwar" might prove a little more effective than this; still, when a man commences cutting or slashing about he is apt to become wild and lose all method. It is an acknowledged fact that a point will reach an opponent before a cut, and, as all medical evidence shows, a wound from the point is far the more serious of the two. It necessarily follows that if a mounted body exclusively uses the point much greater injury to the adversary will be the result.

BY THE WAY.

THE CRAYTHUR.

The practice and example of the old-time smugglers and illicit distillers have been cited recently before the Whisky Commission. They had, it seems, a secret as valuable to the makers of this liquor as is the secret of the monks in the manufacture of Chartreuse. They would scarcely have gained a testimonial from Sir Nicholas O'Conor had they sought his opinion of the whisky which had never paid duty. Just before he left Stonyhurst some of his colleagues honoured him with a feast. The toast—

Let us drink to the honour
Of Nicholas O'Conor—

was washed down with the genuine product of an illicit Irish still. It seemed right and proper that this should be the beverage, for his associates regarded the future Ambassador as one of the rightful Kings of Ireland. They were patriots rather than epicures for one of the celebrants declared, forty years later, that the horrible smoky taste of that draught still lingered in his mouth.

"CHERRY RIPE."

Millais's delightful picture "Cherry Ripe," for which we now know that the late Mr. McCulloch vainly offered £5,000, has quite a pretty little story of its own recorded in the biography of the great artist. The original was said to be a professional model, but as a fact the child was little Miss Edie Ramage, a niece of Mr. Thomas, of the "Graphic." The sittings for the work seemed to have tried the child's mother, who was very nervous. Not so the child; the artist was amused to see how she sought to put her mother at ease, bringing her a chair, and even answering questions put to her parent. That same child sat afterwards for "Penelope Boothby," and so great was the success of the picture that when the paper named published it as a coloured supplement at Christmas no fewer than 600,000 copies of the number were sold, while orders for perhaps, as great a total had to be refused, owing to the impossibility of printing more.

A CHINESE WOOLWICH.

It is reported in the "North China Herald" that the Ministry of War has decided upon the establishment of a military engineering school. The object is to enable students to acquire a knowledge of designing and constructing defensive works. The regulations have already been drafted. Two German professors of artillery and gunnery and five French engineers will be engaged. The Ministry will shortly memorialise the Throne on the matter. It is reported that already an annual appropriation for the expenses of the school has been provided for.

THE NEW ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Recently was inaugurated the new concert-hall which has been erected in Great Portland-street to take the place of the famous building in Regent-street which ended its career just over three years ago, and the name of which it is to perpetuate. It is a little more than half a century, by the way, since the original St. James's Hall was opened, the first concert taking place on March 25, 1858, in aid of the funds of Middlesex Hospital, and Sir Charles Santley is the only surviving soloist of that performance. Notwithstanding its auspicious beginning—the Prince Consort was among the audience—St. James's Hall was for some time a failure, and Messrs. Chappell had almost despaired of attracting the public, when, in 1859, they commenced their Monday "Pops.," which assured the new hall a long and successful career.

THE LATE PREMIER'S CONSTITUENCY.

The Stirling Burghs, which the late Premier represented continuously for forty years, forms a constituency of peculiar interest. Five Royal burghs are included in it, and these are situated in three different counties. There is first Stirling, in the shire to which it gives its name; next come the burghs of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in Fife; and finally South Queensferry, in West Lothian. While they all boast of independent municipal lives and histories, Stirling takes the lead in distinction by virtue of its castle and military connexions. Dunfermline is, however, more politically inclined, and for many generations has been pronouncedly Liberal. In the old election days a candidate had no greater terror than an encounter with a Dunfermline heckler.

METHODISTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Henry Fowler is, the "Methodist Recorder" points out, the first Methodist who has ever been created a Peer of the Realm. Anglicanism is strongly represented in the House of Lords. The Roman Catholic Church can command the votes of more than forty peers. Presbyterian peers are there in considerable numbers. When Sir Henry Fowler enters that Assembly he will be the first Wesleyan layman, and he a Methodist preacher's son, to take his seat in the gilded chamber. It is a curious coincidence that another Methodist preacher's son, Mr. R. W. Perks, Sir Henry Fowler's former partner in business, now takes his place as the senior Wesleyan Methodist member of Parliament in the House of Commons. Mr. Walter Runciman, the new Minister of Education, is also a Wesleyan.

IN 1880 AND NOW.

"Wesleyan Methodism occupies a very different position in the House of Commons to-day from that which it held in 1880, when Sir Henry Fowler first entered Parliament for Wolverhampton—a seat, by the way, which he has held for twenty-eight years. In those days Sir William McArthur, Mr. S. D. Waddy, Mr. Broadhusst (who was one of the few workmen then in the House), Mr. Alexander McArthur (who sat for Leicester), Mr. Isaac Holden, and Mr. Henry J. Atkinson were the only Methodists in the House of Commons. Now the Wesleyan Methodists number twenty-nine, and other branches of Methodism fourteen or fifteen more. Mr. Perks, who now takes Sir Henry Fowler's place in the House of Commons as the senior Wesleyan M. P., entered Parliament in 1892, and has sat for North Lincolnshire ever since.

DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

M. Bourget's play lately made divorce the topic of the hour in France. Some official figures which have just been published support his contention that the French people are availing themselves in increasing numbers of the facilities which the law provides for the dissolution of their marriages. In 1885-1886 there were only 4 divorces for every 1,000 marriages. In 1888 there were 20; in 1890 there were 23; in 1896 there were 27; in 1901 there were 33. And so forth. The geographical distribution of the divorces, however, is uneven. Paris easily beats the rest of the country in this branch of endeavour; for there, in 1905, the proportion of unions dissolved was not less than 81 per 1,000.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

(Miss Phyllis Dare, who ran a hat pin into her finger only a week or so ago, was in a cab accident on Tuesday.)

Every morning brings its scare,
Phyllis Dare.
I scan the daily papers with a glare,
Phyllis Dare.
With a face that's lined with care
For ill-tidings I prepare,
I jump madly in my chair,
Phyllis Dare.
Do be cautious, and beware,
Phyllis Dare,
Lest you're hurt beyond repair,
Phyllis Dare.
Do you think that you can bear
All the strain and wear and tear?
Is there grey yet in your hair,
Phyllis Dare.—"Globe."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
(Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
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JOHN MOIR & SON,
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depôts: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

HIGH GRADE STEEL WHEELS
FOR
VICTORIAS AND DOG CARTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.
Light
Strong
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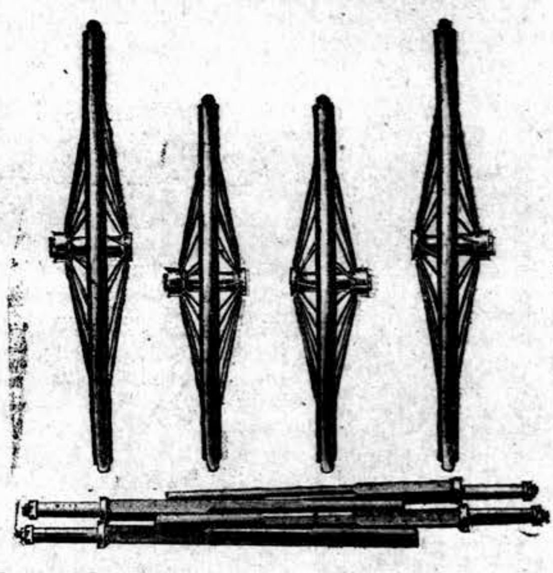

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH
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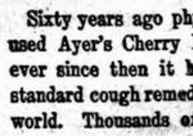
Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the
SOLE IMPORT AGENTS:
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT COY., BOMBAY.



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Are Drops
of Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral.
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Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral
controls the spasmodic efforts of coughing, relieves the congestion in the throat, quiets the inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and prevents the lungs from becoming involved.
There are many substitutes and imitations. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.
Put up in large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S!

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN
OR HAIR BECOMES
THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB
USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED
HAIR-FOOD.
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
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KESHRANJAN is imitated.
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RE 1, PER BOTTLE. RS. 1-5 POST FREE.
OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR ASOKARISHTA.—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all [illegible]
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 10.] [BOMBAY, MAY 11.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	4,537	Aden	A. K. Hasanali Vasee & Co
Gold Coins ...	6,048		
Rupees	200		
3 Bundles Rupees	7,000	Bahrein	M Hemraj
1 do do	1,700	Debai	
1 do do	2,000	Abbas	D Rajaram

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING] [11TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England ...	3 per cent.	from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent. „	26th „
Bank of Bombay......	8 per cent. „	16th April.
Bank of Madras	9 per cent. „	11th Feb.

Money :–

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 66,000 down. There are borrowers at 5 1/4 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :–

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7/8d. for demand Bank bills, and all Banks would buy Credits at 1s. 4 1/32d. 3 months' sight. There are few bills in the Market, but on the other hand the enquiry for Bank Paper is so trifling that rates remain steady. Far Eastern quotations are more or less nominal.

We quote :

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :–

The Market opened quiet to-day at 95 5/8 ready and 95 11/16 forward. In the early part of the day there was very little doing, but towards the afternoon the Bazaar dealers began buying, to a small extent, and quotations moved up to 95 11/16 ready and 95 13/16 for the settlement at which there are probably buyers at the close. Calcutta market opened at 95 5/8 ready and 95 11/16 for delivery forward in a month, and later telegrams say that their quotations have since improved.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs 95·11
1st Settlement	„ 95·13

Bullion:–

Bar silver, on Saturday, closed weaker in London, spot and forward closing at 24 1/16 and 24 1/8 respectively. New York closed 1/8 down at 52 1/4. The local market, on the other hand, has been firmer Ready bars this morning opened at 63 3/8 ex-duty and on Bazaar buying have advanced to 63 7/8. The first settlement quotation has also advanced from 62 13/16 to 63 1/8 ex-duty, but the second settlement quotation has only improved 1/16 to 62 7/16. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	2	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

With the Home Markets again advancing, our Market opened steadier with prices higher all round. Exporters have been in the Market for fine M. G. Bengal, May delivery, and business was done at Colaba at Rs. 182½. In other descriptions there is very little doing, and rates are more or less nominal. The Market closes steady as under.

Spot Cotton has been in fair demand and a moderate business was reported at Colaba by shippers and mills. Prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	227/8	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	209/10	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	204	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	199/200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	199	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	188/9	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	195	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	182 1/2	„
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	200	„
Good Westerns	203	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	226/7	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·26	5·24	5·22	5·13	4·99
+02	+02	+01	+02	+02

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·90	4·87	4·85	4·84
+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :

The Market is weak with little business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
May	„ 8 10 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 1 0 B. T.
May „ Delhi ...	„ 9 9 0 R. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	„ 10 4 0 B. T.
„ „ Cawnpore...	„ 10 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The Market is steady with rather more enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy	„ 53 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 57 0 0
„ Secunderabad ...	„ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 6 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–

... Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :–

Ready	Rs. 5 8 0 nominal.
June-July,	... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady. No Stocks.

Groundnuts–

Rs. 44 0 0 nominal.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :–

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,402 1/2
India	63

Mills :–

Century	1,850	
David	380	June.
Kohinoor	725	June.
Manockji Petit	3,070	June.
Morarji Goculdas Mill... ...	2,880	X. D.
Textile	1,175	
Southern Maratha Mill ...	197 1/2	

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,160	bales.
Wheat	6,249	cwts.
Linseed	4,272	„
Rapeseed	15,400	„
Gingellyseed	617	„
Poppyseed	16,458	„
Groundnuts	497	„
Castorseed	5,287	„
Rice	11,457	„
Myrabollams	6,463	„
Cottonseed	13,957	„
Mowraseed	65	„
Gram	2,034	„
Joowar	330	„
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th May, 1908, as compared with the statement of 2nd May, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 2. Rs.	May 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,27,176	40,93,927
Public Deposits at Branches	91,65,867	85,05,439
Other Deposits	7,58,39,640	7,55,44,775
Post Bills	13,763	14,687
Sundries	25,88,354	26,75,626
Rs....	11,20,34,800	11,05,34,454
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,19,24,417	1,14,21,181
Other authorised Securities.	16,60,147	16,24,918
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,91,86,935	2,82,42,437
Loans do. do.	2,17,41,982	2,24,79,995
Bills discounted and purchased	2,25,84,758	2,19,19,293
Dead Stock	3,33,396	3,34,408
Stamps	4,691	4,605
Bullion	5,01,611	4,68,924
Balances with other Banks.	5,85,292	5,46,245
Sundries	4,25,017	4,69,990
Cash	2,30,86,554	2,30,22,458
	11,20,34,800	11,05,34,454

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1907-1908 :—

GOLD.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1908—			
Weight in ounces	2,60,906	48,591*	212,315
Value in rupees	1,63,78,988	27,65,107	1,36,13,879
To the end of the month of Mar. 1908— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	3,380,405*	599,065*	2,781,340*
Value in rupees	20,75,26,407	3,38,49,127	17,36,77,280

SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1908—			
Weight in ounces	7,022,764	522,785	6,500,009
Value in rupees	1,33,32,523	15,39,144	1,17,93,379
To the end of the month of Mar 1908— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	106,291,860	8,442,915*	97,848,945*
Value in rupees	21,51,99,800	2,06,35,874	19,45,63,926

TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar. 1908—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,97,11,509	43,04,251	2,54,07,258
To the end of the month of Mar 1908— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	42,27,26,207	5,44,85,001	36,82,41,206

* Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by post office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1907-1908.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD)

In the month of Mar. 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	3,77,615	3,77,615
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	16,03,636	9,15,965	25,19,601
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	......	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage..	....	675	675

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

To end of the month of Mar. 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	47,45,796	47,45,796
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,45,48,606	93,19,765	2,38,68,371
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage	5,06,33,930	8,88,90,634	13,95,24,564

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of Mar. 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	52,032	52,032
Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	
2 Rupees	21,70,012	6,74,682	28,44,694
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	5,98,244	....	5,98,244

To end of the month of Mar. 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale).		1,945,726	1,945,726
Straits dollars (Tale)	...	...	..
2 Rupees	6,51,42,253	10,79,27,893	17,30,70,146
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	69,58,921	9,27,843	78,86,764

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th May.

170—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 12th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

171.—Company Parade.—"F" Coy. will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6-15 p.m. on Friday next, the 15 instant.

Dress.—Uniform with Forage Caps,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

MR. GEORGE BROADFOOT HAVELOCK, who died at Bournemouth, on Monday, April 20, aged sixty years, was the youngest son of Sir Henry Havelock, the reliever of the Lucknow garrison, and brother of the second baronet, the Sir Henry Havelock Allna, who was shot by Khyberis, near Ali Masjid in December 1897.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	63
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,465
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	70
	O. 50	50	1½ „	28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United......	250	250	10	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,200¼
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,055
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	15	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy............	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	10	xd 360
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	15	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,320
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.........	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	350
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	157½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid60	480
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	xd.715
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,065
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	10	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1,000	p. c. 10	xd.887½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,310
S. Mahratta............	150	150	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	150	150	25	165
Swadeshi............	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile............	500	500	30	1,190
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	10	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co..................	100	100		305
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.......	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 158
	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153
Bombay Ice Mfg.......	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	950
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	290
	P. 250	150	p. c. 6	287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 60	xd. 375
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c.12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c.10	560
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c.15	40
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.........	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£15	...	
	D. 30	30	...	dis. 11
	P.150	30	...	dis. 5
Thacker and Co......	100	100	p. c.20	255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee) .	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City............	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French............	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	40	480
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.........	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330½
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg. ...	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

THE TWO SERVICES.

The activity which has characterised the war training cruise of the Channel Fleet is being fully maintained. During the passage recently from Cromarty to Queensferry a tactical scheme was carried out in which Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott's cruisers figured successfully. The "idea" governing the operations was an action between the First Cruiser Squadron and an "enemy" represented by the "Sapphire" and "Diamond" which were presumed to be armoured cruisers the scouts "Skirmisher" and "Forward," and a flotilla of destroyers. Sir Percy Scott disposed his cruisers so that the flagship "Good Hope," and the "Argyll" and "Roxburgh" were able to effect a junction, and by superior force to put the "Sapphire" and "Diamond" out of action. The Rear-Admiral Commanding however lost the "Argyll," which was ruled out of action at an important stage of the "fight," and withdrew from the operations. Meanwhile the "Hampshire" was being harassed by the scouts and destroyers but eventually she succeeded in putting the "Forward" and a trio of destroyers out of action. The whole fleet then reformed and shaped course for Queensferry the "King Edward VII." (flagship of Lord Charles Beresford) "New Zealand," "Britannia," and "Hindustan" moving abreast of Rosyth after having struck their topgallant masts to pass under the Forth Bridge. This week the ships have replenished with coal in preparation for the full-power speed trial en route to Portland.

THE CHANNEL AND MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

The process of strengthening the Channel Fleet and, at the same time, making it more homogeneous by the transfer of some of the "Formidable" class from the Mediterranean, is about to be carried to a further stage. The home-coming of the "Formidable" to join Lord Charles Beresford's command will be followed shortly by the "Implacable," whose place in Admiral Sir Charles Drury's fleet will be filled by the "Ocean." The withdrawal of the "Implacable" from the Mediterranean station will sever a connection of nearly seven years' duration. In fact, the whole of the "Implacable's" commissioned service, dating from September 10, 1901, has been spent in the mediterranean Fleet, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that this ship has at one period and another flown the flag of His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg as captain, rear-admiral, and vice-admiral. When the "Formidable" and "Implacable" join Lord Charles Beresford command, its battle squadron will be composed of all the eight "King Edwards," four of the "Formidable" class, and the ex-Chilian ships "Swiftsure" and "Triumph," which, it is understood, will ultimately be relieved by the "Bulwark" and "London" thus constituting it entirely of two classes.

PASSAGE AND REMOVAL EXPENSES.

The Admiralty have ever been more niggardly than the War Office in the allowance of passage and removal expenses for their military and civil servants. The revision that has recently taken place is, therefore, a belated one; but it is one for which poorly-paid officials will be very thankful; for changes from home to foreign service and vice versa are not infrequent among naval and dockyard officers, and the private pull on their pockets is apt to keep their banking account at small figures. Messing contributions when travelling will not in future be recoverable from naval and civilian officers in respect to themselves and their servants, but they will remain so with regard to their families. The limit of salary between the higher and lower scales of contribution has now been raised from £315 to £350. In the case of officers in receipt of a salary of not more than £500 a year the total charge per head of their families is not to exceed 10s. per diem Passages for recovery of health on foreign station may be given by order of a medical board, if eventual invaliding to England is likely to result by such a measure. There is also provision for loss of rent, when orders to proceed abroad are given which entails the payment of incurred liability on the part of the officer, so long as this provisson does not exceed one-seventh of the salary of the official concerned. The new regulations are generally advantageous to officials, and have already come into operation.

FRENCH GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.

The French are about to use the "Jena" for experiments similar in character to those which the British Navy has been carrying out for many years with such ships as the old "Nettle," "Belleisle," and "Hero." The old French ships "Tonnerre" and "Neptune" will also be used for a similar purpose by our cross-Channel neighbours during the coming summer. The advantage of using so modern a ship as the "Jena" for carrying out such experiments will be obvious when it is called to mind that this French battleship is a comparatively new vessel, and has her sides clothed with armour much more modern than that to be found on the sides of a "Hero" or a "Belleisle." The "Jena's" belt is composed of Creusot steel with a maximum thickness of 14 inches; and it will be interesting to note what effect armour-piercing projectiles will have on such resistance at medium and long ranges; that is if the French publish the results, which, by the way, is very improbable, since every other nation carefully conceals the results of such experiments.

THE NEW CAVALRY SWORD.

Further information is now available concerning the new pointed, rapier-like sword of the cavalry. It is a well-balanced weapon, the blade 35in. long, the weight about 2 1 2lb, with a handle of entirely new design, intended to enable effect to be given to the thrust, and to this handle the blade is set at a slight angle so as to be in line with the fore-arm. The introduction of the new weapon will involve a complete revision of the cavalry sword exercise. There are various opinions as to whether the authorities are justified in placing dependence upon the thurst rather than the cut. Many look with disfavour upon the innovation. Others, contrary to a good deal of military experience, regard the cut as ineffective. Major R. M. Poore, 7th Hussars, writing in the "Cavalry Journal" (which is now under the editorship of Colonel W. H. Birkbeck, Colonel the Hon. O. Lumley having retired), says that the late Colonel Knox, who commanded the 18th Hussars, told him that he witnessed a troop of that regiment meeting an equal number of Boers and the two bodies wheeling round one another as if on a field day, with the result that only two Boers were slightly wounded. Again, he says, a Boer at the Vet River was attacked by five cavalrymen and made a prisoner, unwounded but badly bruised by the blows of their swords. It may have been that in the first of these incidents there was no real desire on either side to come to hand-to-hand fighting in the final extremity of the struggle, and perhaps in the second incident the five cavalrymen did not wish to wound a man who appears to have been at their mercy. The thrust usually gets home before the cut, and the latter makes the man exposed. On the other hand, there is the opinion of General John Jacob, based on experience, that the point of the sword may be held fast, and on February 29 we cited an incident in the Light Brigade charge where this actually took place, Captain William Morris, 17th Lancers, receiving two sabre cuts and a lance wound while his sword was held fast, having been thrust to the hilt through the body of a Russian. This risk has caused a suggestion to be made for some attachment to be made to the sword blade to prevent it from entering too far; but there are obvious difficulties, and nothing has been done in that direction.

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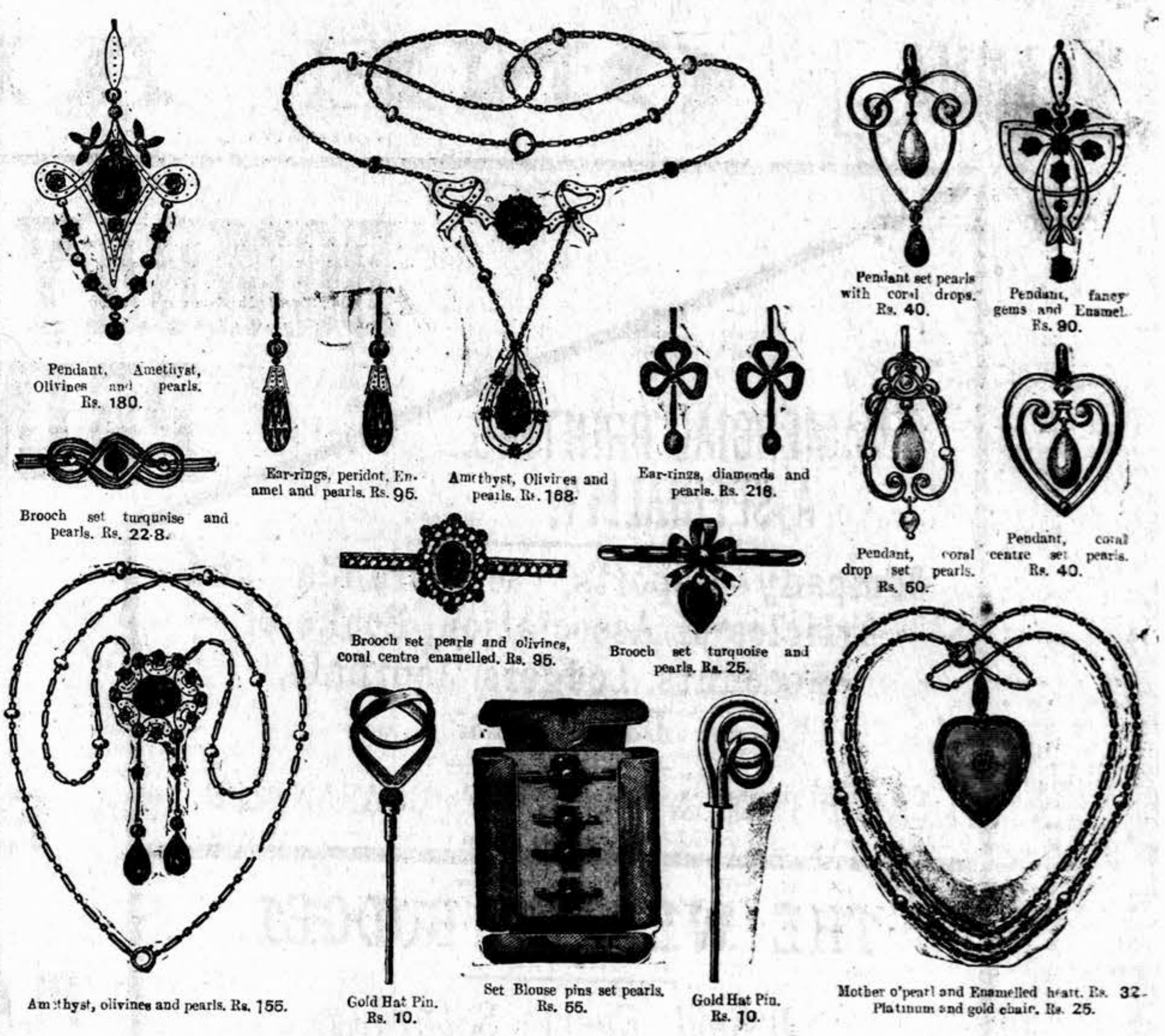

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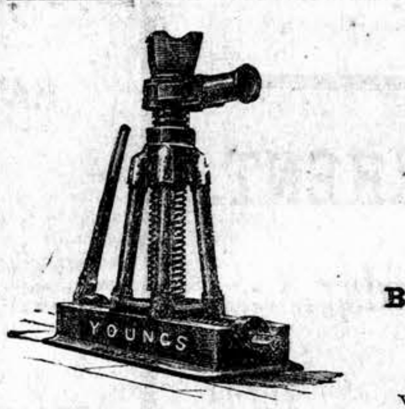

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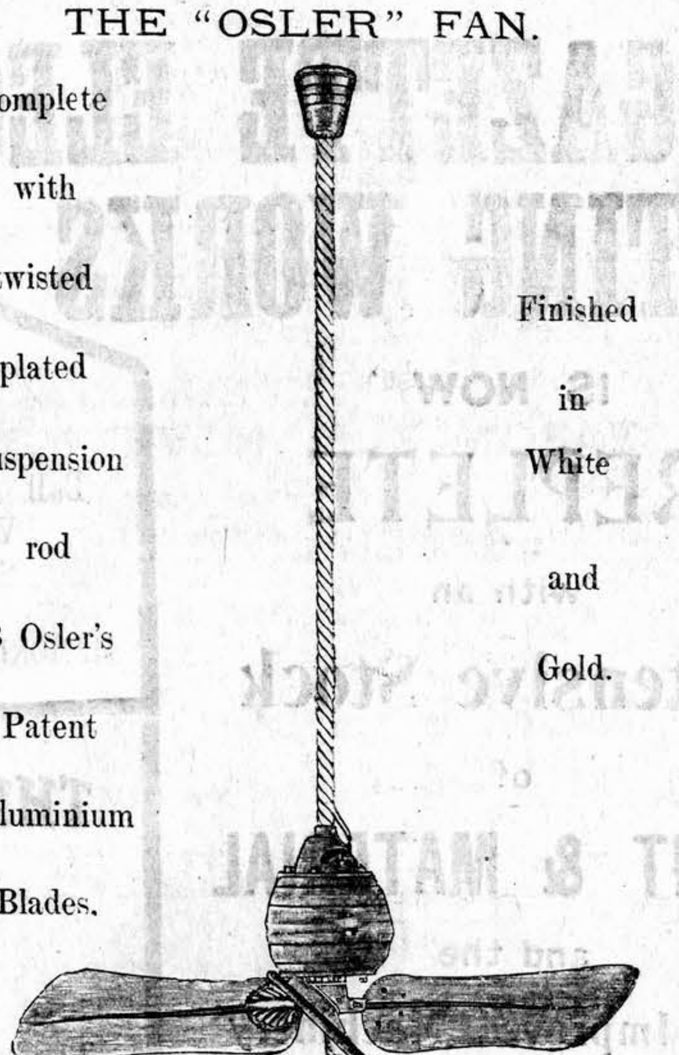

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